

549 d. 1.

# THE VVHOLEART OF CHYR VRGERY,

Being the Theorique and Practique  
of the same.

*Briefely composed for the Benefit of those  
that are solicitous of their Healths in these  
dangerous times : But more especially for those  
that delight in the Knowledge of the worthy  
Profession of Physicke and  
Chyrurgerie.*

BY  
Ed. Edw. D. Phys.

Edward (Ed.) D. Phys.



L O N D O N ,

Printed for William Sheares, and are to be sold at his  
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Exchange.

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London  
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TO HIS WORTHY  
Friends Master Alexander Read Doctor  
of Physick, and the rest of the Brethren of  
the Worshipfull Company of Chyrurgians, or the  
Citie of London : Ed: Edwards , Doctour of  
Phyick , wisheth prosperitie; and good  
*successe in their Art, with increase of  
knowledge to Gods glory , and  
the great good of the  
Weale publick,*  
&c.



Orthy Friends: having considered the  
great labour, industry, and study, re-  
quired in the thrice worthy, excellent  
and needfull faculty of *Chyrurgerie* ;  
which God of his great love to Man-  
kind have ordained to preserve us. By  
comforting us in curing our infirmi-  
ties laid upon us sinfull wretches ; whereby hee will be  
glorified : How ought we then to use our best endevours  
by all meanes possible to seeke to attain to the highest de-  
gree of knowledge herein, that wee may, whereby God  
may be glorified, the patient releaved, and the Artist re-  
warded. And not to rest satisfied , as too too many doe  
only in what they have learned , by tradition from their

Masters; looking only what Medicines their Masters used: for Tumours, Wounds, Ulcers, &c. whose Masters (no doubt) knew the differences of those Infirmities with the varieties thereof, and all other circumstances thereto belonging; and how to change, adde, or diminish in the use of their Medicines, and considering the times, how, where, and when to approve each thing in order and in due time: which I heartily wish that all the yonger sort that intend to practise this worthy Faculty may seriously follow, and consider well that they are called hereto; not only for their own gaines, as the most sort (I doubt) doe perswade themselves, but let them strive to use the best meanes chiefly to stirre up Gods glory, and then hee will blesse our labours with reward, and send good successe in our practice; for if wee begin first with him, and make a conscience of what wee doe, hee hath promised to guide and blesse our labours, who will not faile in his part if we doe ours faithfully, and my soule is grieved to see the daily abuses and errours committed in many of this Profession! Chiefly in the Country, of many wicked wretches, not only men but infinite Petticote Surgeons, that swarme in every Towne, Parish, and for the most part in every Village; that take on them to practise this worthy Facultie; having neither conscience, learning, art, nor feare of God; nor never had good Tutor to instruct them.

Yet like blind Bayards boldly adventure on that precious subject of Chyrurgerie; promising to performe, and cure all things that come under their unfortunate hands: yet neither know method nor any meanes rightly to use for to cure it; but for a shew to get money, they will apply some thing be it right or wrong they make little care; they will be sure to get by the bargaine. But for the care and love that I have of those that are trained up (under the true and worthy Professors of this needfull and worthy

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thy profession) that they should be such as the World ex-  
pects; and seeing they daily see the use of the practicke  
part at the hands of their worthy Masters, so I admonish  
them all to be very carefull to use all meanes possible to  
attaine the theorick part of their Faculty , and to be very  
well seene herein; that they may persevere with the light  
of true knowledge in that Art , to guide them the perfect  
way or path of perfection. For he that worketh without  
the perfect rules of the theoricke parts of this Art , doth  
worke but as a blind man that carveth a Picture : cutting  
sometimes too much, sometimes too little, as well, where  
hee should not , as where hee should, and so marres all.  
Wherefore for the better instruction of the younger sort  
that intend to follow and practice this needfull and wor-  
thy Faculty; I have set forth these briefe instructions, for  
their better memory: as a Load-stone to draw them from  
one degree to another , both in the parts theorick and  
practicke, with many other needfull passages, to be known  
of them, for their further good herein, with a briefe tract  
of Anatomy thereto annexed ; all in analised Tables, in  
the which if they will diligently bestow a little labour,  
and study therein, I thinke they shall learne more in one  
month, then they shall doe in five, in any other, formerly  
written in our vulgar tongue , and if they desire further  
knowledge herein, they may find many great Uolumes  
written at large concerning all those things (that are here-  
in touched, but in briefe ) for their further satisfaction.  
Meane time accept my love, and zeale herein towards the  
true professors hereof, and the good of my Country; and  
having this collection, I have been intreated by divers of  
my good Friends, to publish it : and for the benefit of o-  
thers I am very willing to bestow it *gratis*; for the good of  
many : and shall be ready if this be well accepted , to set  
forth divers other things worthy observation ; although

it have been and will be something troublesome to mine  
old yeares, being now 81 and six moneths. Yet willing to  
labour to doe good to posterity, and to give my best di-  
rections to any that endevour to doe good in the feare of  
God. For which cause I doe here put forth this Introduc-  
tion to the publick view of all ; hoping that the judici-  
ous, will herein censure the best, and herein accept my  
good meaning in setting it forth : weighing the imbecility  
of old age, from whoni none must expect to have a thing  
so exactly done, as in the flourishing yeares and vigour of  
riper wits. Therefore I hope you will censure all the best  
way, and accept it as friendly, as I bestow it faithfully and  
lovingly ; seeing that it commeth from a minde which  
much regardeth your company, though acquainted with  
few : yet I desire, and wish much happinesse, deepe know-  
ledge, perfect ability in your Faculty, in all the Brethren  
of the whole Society : with my hearty Prayers unto Al-  
mighty God, that they may all receive as much fruit  
by the reading of this Introduction, as I hoped  
they would do when I penned it. And so  
with my love I salute you all, and  
commend you to Gods  
blessed protec-  
tion.

**Valete in Christo.**

**Nec pudet vivere.**

**Nec piget mori.**



## TO THE READER.



Entle Reader, I doe not write to fill thy  
fancies with fables or fruitlesse lines  
to fill papers, but I present unto thee a  
fruitfull garden full of comfortable  
flowers. I consider me that live in this  
iron age, (where so much impiety o-  
verwhelmeth the world, being so full  
 fraught with an inundant deluge, or  
overwhelming stond of malice and disdaine) that men goe to  
hard edge one with another, must not care for the reproachfull  
taunts of envious snarlers, which wicked impes in these our  
dayes, swarme so abundantly, that few professions are free of  
such wretches, whose like in former ages was never seene; with  
such diabolicall devices, as impudent boasting, disdainfull mock-  
ing, complainers, false accusers, dissembling hypocrites, being  
part of the errorrs of that brood of sycophants of this age; which  
declare their base low prized conceits, ever shewing themselves  
squint eyed in all good things; who out of malitious, poysoned,  
and cankered disdaine, seeke ever to abuse such as meane well:  
for who is more wicked than those which oppose themselves a-  
gainst vertue, finding fault with others, yet doe no good them-  
selves? like the dog in the manger, which will neither eate hay  
himselfe, nor suffer the horse to eate: but I wish all such as seeke  
the advancement of Gods glory, and their Countries good, never  
to be dismayed of such spurefull wretches. If the heathen held

well, thinke you not quicke B

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## To the Reader.

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it odious to conceale any thing that might either preserve health, or cure diseases; then how vile may we account those, that make shew to be religious Christians, to omit it, nay, not onely so, but doe use all their endeavours to hinder such as desire to performe it. A lover of the truth ought to hide nothing secret, that hee hath found out for health, saith Hippo, and Galen, vide Gal. de Compos. but to reveale it to Gods glory, and the good of the publike weale: wherefore forasmuch as every man is bound by the lawes of God and nature, to live under the title of some honest and godly calling, and therein to endeavour himselfe to the uttermost of his power, so farre forth as God shall enable him, wherein he must above all, remember that he study and labour to advance in all his attempts and actions, first the glory of God, and then the good of his Country and Common-weale, which duty is not performed by such as do omit, either to reveale, or otherwise leave behinde them in writing, such secrets as God hath bestowed upon them, for the advancement of his glory, and to leave it to posterity, but the envious sect I thinke are drenched in the forgetfull hellish lake of frozen oblivion, out of whose peevish braines no good can be expected, and small comfort had, but rather a scoffe or a frumpe. I speake it with grieve of conscience, to thinke that there should bee such a frozen hearted crew of godlesse caitiffes, infected with that incurable poysone, unworthy the name of Christians, having their conscience (if any) seared up with a hot yron, that nothing can open it, not considering that he which bath the meanes, and doth not cherish, shall with the bider of his talent perish: these neither love God in his mercy, nor fear him in his justice, therefore not excusable in the day of vengeance, odious to God and christian charity, who with restlesse rage doe manifest their godlesse mindes, holding nothing tollerable, but what they like and allow. In what they loathe, every mite is made a monster, every trifle a trespass, and every Gnat a Cammell; so untunable is it to their ugly eares. I thinke these persons lovingly linke in league with the devill, having obstinate wits, and barren fruitlesse hearts, sencelesse, except in things that feed their filthy fancies, onely they swel with intollerable pride and envy; they live Foxe-like, these participate not with that worthy renowned Knight, Sir Philip Sidney, who said, love them

## To the Reader.

3

them that doe some good, because there be many that doe none at all: let such take heed that they perish not with such as hide their talent, therefore according to my bounden duty herein (with that poore myte which God hath indued me withall) I doe here leane some fruits of my labours to posterity. Wee reade that the poore Widdowes myte, was more accepted because she gave all, then the great gifts that were given by the mighty ones out of their superfluities. Alexander accepted a cup of cold water at the hands of a begger, so doe I bestow these rude lines, as a token of my love, not ambitiously for vaine glory, or as one that goeth about to instruct the learned, but the ignorant, nor to impaire the credit of any good meaning professor of this worthy faculty, for (God knoweth) I love and reverence them, and although this worke be to me very tedious and toylesome in this mine old age, yet will I not deny the importunate request of my faithfull loving friends in satisfying their desire herein. Furthermore for my part, I hold it neither fit nor lawfull for every ignorant person that practiseth Chirurgery, being unskilfull in that deep thrise worthy learned faculty of Physicke, to undertake, or once offer to give inward medicines to any Patient, without the counsell of the learned Physician: let them consider how pretious the subject is on which they worke, (viz. the body of man) being the image of God: yet many of these homicides (chiefly in the Country) having neither feare of God, learning, art, nor honesty, doe daily like brazen faced monsters, boldly adventure on all the parts of physicke, wherein they have no skill, to the great dishonour of God, the utter ruine and spoyle of their unfortunate Patients, and infamy to both these worthy faculties, being as unfit thereto, as the Asse to play on the Harpe: which carelesse crue of abusers deserve sharpe punishment, as deceitfull malefactors and murtherers. A most lamentable thing that it should be suffered: and here for the avoyding of tedious circumstances, I doe abbreviate my speeches, discoursing no further, till a more fit opportunity be offered.

Vale in Christo,

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The whole art of Chirurgery both theorickē and practicke, is acccomplished by the exact knowledge  
and perfect operation of these sixe things in generall following: as to know,

I The 13.4  
principall  
points be-  
longing to a  
Surgeon.

- 1 what <sup>1</sup> A Surgeon <sup>2</sup> is  
2 Surgery  
3 subject of surgery.  
the next way to learne this art.  
5 conditions are required in a Surgeon.  
6 medicinals  
Instru- both  
7 mēts be fit 2 manuals.  
what ever to carry with him  
8 medicines ever to have in readinesse,  
9 method is best to use,  
10 conditions the Patient should have,  
11 in how many things the contemplation of the  
Surgeon doe consist,  
12 the sixe things to consider before you take charge,  
13 that the operations of the Surgeon in general are but 3.  
2 That this art is generally di- <sup>1</sup> *Theorica*, learning,  
vided into two parts, i. <sup>2</sup> *Practica*, practice.  
1 Tumors against nature,  
3 That the Surgeon worketh generally <sup>2</sup> Wounds,  
upon five indipositions against na- <sup>3</sup> Ulcers,  
ture, as <sup>4</sup> Fractures,  
<sup>5</sup> Dislocations.  
4 That the Surgeon accom- <sup>1</sup> taking away <sup>1</sup> hurtfull,  
plisheth his intent gene- <sup>2</sup> joyning <sup>2</sup> things <sup>2</sup> divided,  
rally by <sup>3</sup> things, as by <sup>3</sup> reduceing <sup>3</sup> displaced.  
5 That the Surgeon taketh his <sup>1</sup> naturall to preserve  
indications curative gene- <sup>2</sup> not naturall to restore with <sup>3</sup> the  
rally of <sup>3</sup> things, as of things <sup>3</sup> against nature to destroy  
6 That the 3 operations a- <sup>1</sup> medicinals  
bove said are accom- <sup>2</sup> bindē  
plished generally by these <sup>1</sup> loose  
two instruments or <sup>2</sup> either  
means, as <sup>2</sup> manuals <sup>3</sup> alter the pro-  
perty.

Briefe answers to all the aforesaid questions, and first to the thirteen principall points  
aforesaid, as to know that

- 1 A Surgeon is natures servant to helpe nature in things pertaining to  
surgery.
- 2 Surgery is both art and science.
- 3 The subject of surgery is mans body being sore, &c.
- 4 The next way to learne this faculty, is to begin at things generall,  
and so come to particulars.
- 5 The conditions required in the 1 vertuous & religious 5 1 theoric  
Surgion are generally 2. i. to be 2 expert in his prof. both 2 practic.
- 6 6 generally are but 5 medicinals  
his instruments. { two, i. } manuals  
{ 1 probs, }  
7 7 ever fit to carry 2 needles & stitching quil,  
with him are 6. i. { 3 mullets with spatula,  
{ 4 incision knife,  
{ 5 cylors,  
{ 6 launcets.
- 8 Medicines ever to 5 1 restrictives 5 1 bloud,  
have in readinesse to stop 2 afluxio that runs to other parts  
are generally 6. i.e. 2 Basilicon to cause matter,  
3 Apostolorum to cleanse,  
4 Aurinum to incarnate flesh.  
5 Album to cease dolour and heat,  
6 Desiccatum rubrum to dry and skin.
- 9 The best method to 5 1 disease, cause and symptomes,  
observe is general. { next way 1 speedily, }  
ly to note well the { to cure it 2 surely, }  
3 not to make false promises for  
mony, & promise no more then may  
be performd.
- 10 The conditions re- 5 1 hope  
quired of the Patient, { 2 obey } with { 2 diligence,  
are generally 3 i.e. to { 3 endure } 3 patience.
- 11 The contemplation of surgery 5 1 natural, { 2 not natural, }  
do consist generally in the per- { 3 against nature.  
fect knowledge of things,
- 12 He should observe 1 whether lawfull before 1 God, 2 Man.  
before hee under- { 2 temperature of the } 1 Body, 2 Members,  
take any cure, gene- { 3 the sicknesse } 1 and nature thereof,  
rally sixe things, i. { 4 } 2 if curable or not,  
5 medicines proper for the diseale,  
6 right way of application.
- 13 The operations of the Surgeon are generally but three, as are before  
mentioned.

The two  
generall  
parts of this  
art follow,  
i.

1 *Theorica*,  
.i. the learn-  
ed part by  
rules, shew-  
ing the per-  
fect waies  
to worke  
herein, got-  
ten by rea-  
ding, &c.  
being Sci-  
ence, and is  
divided ge-  
nerally into  
four parts,  
as things

2 *Practica*,  
.i. practice  
shewing  
how to or-  
der, prepare,  
and to  
work with  
the hand  
according  
to the pre-  
cepts of the  
theoricke,  
done by  
these three  
meanes, as  
by

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 natural<br>being 7. as                        | 1 Elements,<br>2 Temperaments or Complexions,<br>3 Humours,<br>4 Members,<br>5 Powers or vertues,<br>6 Operations of those vertues,<br>7 Spirits. |
| 2 not na-<br>tural, be-<br>ing 6. as            | 1 Ayre,<br>2 Meat and drinke,<br>3 Sleepe and watch,<br>4 Fulnesse and emptinesse,<br>5 Moving and rest,<br>6 Affections of the minde.            |
| 3 against na-<br>ture being 3.<br>as the        | 1 Disease,<br>2 Cause of the disease,<br>3 Accidents that follow the disease  |
| 4 Iudicall, as<br>to judge of<br>diseases, what | 1 they be,<br>2 nature they be of,<br>3 cure or not, and the reason why<br>they may or may not be cured,<br>4 medicines and method is best.       |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Dyet, or the right use of the 6 thing, - not natu-<br>rall above said,      | 1 inwards,<br>2 outwards.  |
| 2 health to preserve with things like,<br>2 diseases to cure with contraries. |  |
| 3 medicines, which is in two<br>forts used, either                            |  |
| 3 Manuall operation, or<br>hand-working, as by                                | 1 Incision,<br>2 Stitching,<br>3 Rowling,<br>4 Reducing,<br>5 Cauterising, &c. |

Now

7

Now followeth the tract of the part Physiologia, or the seven things naturall aforesaid, as they lye in order.

1 Elements  
of which  
consider ge-  
nerally four  
things, i. as

1 what an Element is, it is  
2 The least part not dividable into any other kinde.  
3 That whereof all things naturall have their originall.

2 Numbers which are foure, i.

1 Fire,  
2 Ayre,  
3 Water,  
4 Earth.

3 Qualities be 4. i.

1 Fire,  
2 Ayre,  
3 Water  
4 Earth,

1 hot and dry,  
2 hot and moyst,  
3 cold and moyst,  
4 cold and dry.

2 their

4 operations are generally 2. i.

1 Active, i. to doe as is  
2 passive to suffer to be done, as doth

1 heat and  
2 cold,  
1 drynesse, and  
1 moystnesse.

Note that these two active qualities of heat and cold, do work into the two passive qualities or drynesse and moystnesse to alter them.

2 Tempes

1 generally 2.	{ 1 well 2 evill	} tempered,	1 hot, 2 cold,			
2 Particu- larly 9.	{ 1 four 2      2 3      3 4      4	{ 1 simple, as 2 compound, as	{ 1 moist, 2 dry,			
2 Tempera- ments or complexi- ons, wherin consider ge- nerally four things, i.e. that they are	3 Either { 1 simple, 2 compound,	{ qualities of some or all the foure Ele- ments, either	{ hot and { 1 dry, cold & { 3 dry, 2 moist, 4 moist,			
2 one temperate by Equalitie of all these in per- fect proportion, <i>rara Avis</i> , as hard to finde as a blacke Swan.						
4 To no end knowne by the differences of temperatures, if wee know them not by their signes also: for the which reade and consider well those rules, which are set downe by <i>Levine Lemnie</i> , written in his booke called the <i>Touchstone of Complexions</i> , where you may be sufficiently instructed, which in this place is too tedious to relate at this time.						

3 Humours  
 be general-  
 ly two, i.  
 1 Naturall be-  
 ing 4. as  
 2 Choler,  
 3 Flegme,  
 4 Melancholy,  
 Naturall and profitable:  
 1 Bloud,  
 2 Choler,  
 3 Flegme,  
 4 Melancholy,  
 1 Bloud be-  
 ing either  
 1 thinn, 2 y  
 2 thicke, 3  
 2 adust & 1 subtile, 2 parts  
 so the 2 grosse, 3 become 2 melacholy  
 3 distempered by mix- 1 choler,  
 ing of other humors, 2 flegme,  
 as of 3 melancholy, &c.  
 1 Vitiline, like yolks of egges,  
 2 Choler 2 Eruginous, like verdegresse,  
 3 Prassyne, like juyce of hearbs,  
 4 Azure or blew.  
 1 Vnnaturall,  
 and are of  
 divers sorts,  
 as  
 1 Vitria, like melted glasse,  
 2 Flegme 2 Acide, sowre like vineger,  
 3 Melancholy being of two, 1 blood,  
 sorts eyther of breng 2 choler, and is the worst,  
 3 Salt, like brine,  
 4 Gypsum, like white morter.  
 Note that of these  
 three things a-  
 foresaid, 1 Elements,  
 2 Temperaments, and  
 3 humours, all the members of the  
 body are made.

4 Members  
are general-  
ly two, i.

2 Com-  
pound,  
as are  
the

Whole o-  
ther di-  
versities  
are gene-  
rally fixed  
whereof  
some are

- 1 Bones,
  - 2 Cartilages or gristles,
  - 3 Ligaments,
  - 4 Veines,
  - 5 Arteries or heart pypes,
  - 6 Nerves or synewes,
  - 7 Cords or tendons,
  - 8 Panicles or felmes,
  - 9 Simple flesh,
  - 10 Fat,
  - 11 Skinne,
- in all these consider these  
four things, i. their

- 1 Head,
- 2 Heart,
- 3 Liver,
- 4 Lungs,
- 5 Legs,
- 6 Armes,
- 7 Hands, &c.

- 1 Principals being 4. as the
- 2 serving the prin-  
cipals are
- 3 Proper of them selves and  
others, as the woman
- 4 Excrementall and not  
proper, as

- 5 Neither governed,  
nor doe govern o-  
thers, as are the

- 1 substance,
- 2 use or office,
- 3 temperatures,

4 utilities.

- 1 Braine,
- 2 Heart,
- 3 Liver,
- 4 Testicles or stones,

- 1 veines,
- 2 arteries,
- 3 nerves,
- 4 sperma-  
tick vessels,

- 1 naturall,  
spirit to car-
- 2 vitall,
- 3 animall
- 4 sperme  
or seede,

- 1 Belly,
- 2 Kidneys,
- 3 Matrix, &c.

- 1 Hayre,
- 2 Nayles,

- Bones,
- Gristles,
- Glandles,
- Fat,
- Simple flesh, &c.

5 Of,

1 Animall, whose ac- tions ge- nerally are double, i. as,	1 sensi- tive be- ing also double, as,	1 Exter- nall or out- wards, as,	1 Seeing, 2 Hearing, 3 Smelling, 4 Tasting, 5 Touching,	and are cal- led the five senses.
1 have two motions, as	1 Active to dilate the heart and Ar- teries, as in	2 Passive, the heart and arteries, and to binde them, as in	1 joy, 2 hope, 3 mirth, &c.	1 care, 2 feare, 3 Sadneffe, 4 sorrow, 5 revenge, 6 melancholy, &c.
2 vitall, which	1 proceeding frō the liver, sending nourishment to all parts of the body by the veins that grow out of the liver 2 hente proceed the four naturall vertues, i. as those four	1 attractive, 2 retentive, 3 digestive, 4 expulsive,	1 heat, 2 cold, 3 heat, 4 cold,	& drith, & drith, & moy- sture.
3 natu- rall,	3 natu- rall, vertues doe their opera- tions thus by degrees one after another, i. as by this facul- ty we doe	1 attraction is made, 2 retention til the digestive vertue have altered it fit, 3 digestion to alter the property by heat, as aliment into Chyle, Chyle into bloud, and bloud into flesh, &c. 4 expulsio to expel & cast out the exer. &c	1 nourish our bodies, 2 increase and grow, 3 ingender more of the kinde, &c.	The

The sixth of the operations done by the foresaid three vertues.

6 The ver-  
tue

- |                          |   |  |   |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1 Ani-<br>mall<br>moveth | 1 Apprehension,                             | in the two former ventricles of<br>the braine, |   |
|                          | 2 Fantasie,                                 |  |   |
|                          | 3 Imagination,                              |  |   |
|                          | 4 Opinion,                                  |  |   |
|                          | 5 Consent, &c.                              |  |   |
|                          | 1 Judgement,                                |  |   |
|                          | 2 Esteeme,                                  |  |   |
|                          | 3 Reason,                                   |  | in the middle ventricle of<br>the braine. |
|                          | 4 Resolution,                               |  |   |
|                          | 5 Disposing,                                |  |   |
|                          | 6 To discerne,                              |  |   |
|                          | 1 Remembrance,                              |  | in the hinder ventricle of the<br>braine. |
|                          | 2 Knowledge,                                |  |   |
|                          | 3 Calling to minde                          |  |   |
|                          | 1 Mirth,                                    |  |   |
|                          | 2 Joy,                                      |  |   |
|                          | 3 Hope,                                     |  |   |
| 4 Trust,                 |   |  |   |
| 5 Humanity,              |   |  |   |
| 6 Victory,               |   |  |   |
| 7 Glory,                 |   |  |   |
| 8 Boldnesse,             |   |  |   |
| 9 Mercy,                 | by vitall heat stir-<br>red up in us either |  |   |
| 10 Feare,                |   |  |   |
| 11 Sadnesse,             |   |  |   |
| 12 Despaire,             |   |  |   |
| 13 Envy,                 |   |  |   |
| 14 Hatred,               |   |  |   |
| 15 Anger,                |   |  |   |
| 16 Mildnesse,            |   |  |   |
| 17 Stubbornesse,         |   |  |   |

- |                                    |                       |                                       |                                    |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 3 Natur-<br>rall, mo-<br>veth, and | 1 Aliment into Chyle, | 1 animall,<br>2 vitall<br>3 naturall. |                                    |
|                                    | 1 Altereth            |                                       | 2 Chyle into bloud and humours,    |
|                                    | 2 joyneth.            |                                       | 3 Bloud and humors into flesh, &c. |
|                                    | 3 formeth.            |                                       |                                    |
|                                    | 4 ingendreth.         |                                       |                                    |
|                                    | 5 nourisheth.         |                                       |                                    |
| 6 increaseth.                      |                       |                                       |                                    |

These actions proceed from the faculty or vertue, being cause of the action, & not contrary, i. the action is not cause of the faculty, for the actions are certaine movings and affections as abovesaid, stirred up by those three vertues or faculties, i.

The seventh are Spirits proceeding from the three vertues aforesaid.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 An ayrie<br>goldenes liev<br>olden  | 1 subtle,<br>2 stirring the powers to performe the office and<br>substance, i. operations  |
| 2 Bred of the most pure and thinne parts or vapours of the<br>bloud and humours sent to each part of the body, whereby<br>each member may doe his office. | (feeling,  |
| 3 Princi-<br>pally,   | 1 animall, 2 vitall, 3 naturall,<br>1 brain, 2 heart, 3 liver,<br>1 moving &<br>2 heat & life,<br>3 nourishing,                                  |
| 4   | 4 sent from those<br>foure principall members to all parts of the body<br>1 animall, 2 vitall, 3 naturall,<br>1 nerves, 2 arteries,<br>3 veynes. |

Spirits, wherein consider these five things, his superior.

Remember diligently, seeke ever to preserve these seven which are

things naturall aforesaid, by the right use of the sixe things not

naturall, following.

note that 1 preserve health, 2 cure diseases, 3 in quality

we like by things 2 contrary.

1 Vitall, is engendred of the vapour of the vital bloud  
in the heart and arteries.

2 Animall, is engendred of the spirit vitall, carried up

Note the spirit to the head by the arteries, and there more disgested, for which purpose nature hath the *Rete mirabile* in the braine, as a manifest changeable maze.

3 Naturall, infuseth and breatheth its nutritive vapours and spirits to nourish the parts of the body.

Also in these seven things naturall, consider these nine things following, whether you meant to preserve health, or to cure diseases.

Of the nine things that are to be considered in things natural.

- 1 Strength of the patient, if that faile, medicine is used in vaine,  
 2 Complexion, which must be countergarded, although it be evill, as a thing  
 of custome, for custome is like another nature.

3 Members      { 1 simple,      { 1 principall or  
 whether      { 2 compound,      { 2 serving to the  
 3 organick, as      { 3 not able at all  
 4 sensible,      { because      { 1 eye cannot endure so  
 5 insensible,      { 1 the      { strong a medicine as the  
 2 whose form      { 2 number,      { flesh, &c.  
 or figure may      { 3 figure,      {  
 be unfit in      { 4 situation, &c.      { 2 nerve cannot endure so  
 4 Habits, i. a body      { 1 fat and fleshy,  
 either      { 2 leane,  
 3 delicate,  
 4 rustiche, &c.

5 Age, for often youth is curable, when the aged cannot in the like case, and  
 the strong sooner than the weake, &c.

6 Sexe or { 1 Eunuchs, { cannot endure medicines so strong as men.  
 kindc { 2 Women, { 1 weaker,  
 for { 3 Children, { have bodies { 2 moister, { then men of like tem-  
 pament.  
 3 softer,

7 Time of { 1 year, for some medicines are fit in the Spring, and others in  
 other seasons in the like disease, used, i. A.  
 the { 2 Day to observe order.

3 Disease as { 1 beginning, { every one must have medicines  
 2 augmentation, { according to the time: where  
 3 state, { the time is unknowne, the cure  
 4 declination, { is unknowne.

8 Rg. { 1 The order of cure must differ according to the region.  
 2 hot, { 1 subtile & thin, { their { 1 coolers to thicken it  
 gion, { 3 cold, { 2 humor, { 2 heaters to make it thin  
 5 must be observed as the proper temperature,

9 Custome { 1 citizens, {  
 as { 2 courtiers, {  
 3 eafie livers, { must be used according to their custome  
 4 rustickes,  
 5 carters,

a brings proper  
 ties, example if  
 they eat or  
 drinke either { Ptisan,  
 Apples,  
 Milke,  
 Cheese,  
 Partrich, &c.

either { 1 vomit,  
 2 scowre,  
 they { 3 be very sickle there-  
 with.

*Things annexed to things naturall, are fourre, fit to be considered.*

**I Ages be generally, as from the** 15  
 1 birth to 25 hot & moist, all which 1 groweth, 1 sanguine,  
 2 25 to 40. time the 2 is in perfect 2 cholerick,  
 hot and dry, body growth, & is  
 3 40 to 60. 3 beginnerh 3 melancho-  
 cold and dry, to decrease licke.

**4 60 to the end of life,** 1 accidentally cold & dry, diminishing the strength of the  
 body, and all the powers and faculties thereof.

**2 Colour, and is in two sorts obserued of the** 1 body inward, humours abounding,  
 caused 2 outward according to the clymat 1 hot 1 sallow,  
 two waies, in two sorts, i. 2 outward for make 2 blacke,  
 2 inward, 2 outward according to the coun- 2 cold 1 white,  
 2 inward, 2 outward according to the try, make 2 pale, &c.

**2 here be generally 4 sorts, i. 1 blacke, 2 red, 3 gray, 4 white,** hair sett either abu- 1 choler inflam  
 dance of 2 blood adusted,  
 2 too much heat, not adust,  
 3 excesse of melancholy,  
 4 lack of naturall heat, caused of  
 putrified flegme.

**3 Figure or habitude of body, as** 1 good proportion of the fourre humours, causeth good tem-  
 perature, and comely proportion of body.

**2 thicke and tall, 3 thin and leane, 4 fat and grosse,** sheweth 2 heat and moisture, Sanguine  
 3 heat & drynesse, Cholerick  
 4 cold and moist, Flegmatick.

**4 Diversity of kindes are gene-** 1 male is hotter, 2 female is colder: then other kindes of the same complexi-  
 tally 3. i. the Epafroditus is 3. i. both male and female, 2 temperate in heat and cold.

**Age must not be accounte** 1 old at 40. 1 cold and dry, soone  
 ted according to the number of years, but rather af- 2 yong at 60. as those  
 ter the temperature of the body, for some are 2 hot and moist, are long  
 yong and lusty.

Now of the second part of the Theoricke, called Hygiena, or res non naturales,  
i things not naturall, being sixe, as followeth in order, as

- 1 The temperature of its owne nature is hot and moist.
- 2 Difference is of 1 good and temperate two sorts, 2 evill and distemperate.
- 3 qualitie is either 1 well tempered, 2 evill
- 3 qualitie is altered by three things, i. by the fourre, as 1 East is hot and dry attractive, 2 winds being, 3 South, hot & moist putrificative, 4 North, cold and dry retentive.  
3 wind is the body and spirits altered.
- 4 Situation of the place, as 1 stony, cold, and dry, 2 sandy, hot, 3 marish, cold, wet, 4 woody, hot, 5 fatty, and moist,
- 5 body may alter by the ayre three wayes, i. by the 1 grosse, 2 sub-thicke, 3 stace, and 1 qualitie in three sorts, i. by the 1 region, 2 windes, 3 situation of the place.
- 6 Vtilities are thele, it is blood, 1 ingendereth the spirit animall, 2 is the matter of our respiration, 3 Author of 1 life, 2 diseases to mortall men, 3 death.

Meat and drinke herein consider six things, i. the

1 quantitie  
must be accord-  
ing to the

1 substance either { 1 grosse and hard  
2 fine and easie } of digestion.  
2 qualitie either { 1 hot,  
2 cold,  
3 dry,  
4 moist. } moderate, or immoderate.

3 Complexion of the eater, &c.

2 qualitie some

1 are { 1 hot,  
2 cold, } and that { temporately  
3 dry, } meanly  
4 moist, } extremely } in degree.  
2 nourish { 1 much,  
2 little. }  
3 make juice either { 1 grosse and thick,  
2 warty and thin,  
3 meane and temperate;

4 be { 1 good,  
2 evill.

3 custome

1 in feeding must be well regarded;  
2 it is like another nature,  
3 makes bad meats by use better to some, than better meats,  
4 of such meats and drinke as best like the eater, are oft best,  
5 if it must needs be left, doe it by little, in health, if it may be.

4 order

1 except it be loose,  
2 not that first that should be last,  
3 care that { 1 mollifie and loose the { 1 broth,  
2 first things, } belly, } 2 milke,  
4 all that properly loose  
5 not { 1 be stiptick if you will bind a loose belly.  
2 slippery meats first lest they hastily draw downe other meats  
3 not { 1 restrictive, lest they let the descending of other meats.

Drinke, 1 not till some thing be eaten at meales,

2 the strongest first, and smallest after,

3 moderately helps { 1 digestion  
4 to mingle the meat, } 1 Liver,  
5 the meat the better } 2 Veines,  
6 to passe its juyce } 3 Arteries, &c.  
7 4 Parts for to nou-  
8 rish.

5 Time in it ob-  
serve three things, { 1 age,  
2 yarde, } as in my golden Key you may observe.  
i. time of the day, { 2 3

8 Accidents are divers { 1 calfe  
2 Cacockynnes, } by purges, &c.  
3 place wherein it is contrarie, &c.

Now of the second part of the Theoricke, called Hygiena, or res non naturales, i things not naturall, being sixe, as followeth in order, as

- 1 The temperature of its owne nature is hot and moist.
- 2 Difference is of 1 good and temperate & 2 evill and distemperate, two sorts, 1 well tempered, 2 evill.
- 3 qualitie is either 1 East is hot and dry attractive, 2 West, cold and moist expulsive, 3 South, hot & moist putrificative, 4 North, cold and dry retentive.
- 4 Situation of the place, as 1 stony, cold, & dry, 2 sandy, hot, 3 marish, cold, wet, 4 woody, & hot, 5 fatty, and moist.
- 5 body may alter by the ayre three wayes, i. by the grossesse, 1 clowdy or troublous, 2 sub-thicke, 3 pure, 1 body fat and strong, 2 dull and slow, 3 thinne is best, and makes 1 lively and nimble, 2 cleere, 3 makes men 1 sharpe wits, 2 sudden change, for nature cannot away with sudden changes.
- 6 Vtilities are thele, 1 ingendereth the spirit animall, 2 is the matter of our respiration, 3 Author of life, 1 diseases to mortall men, 2 death, 3

**Meat and drinke herein consider six things, i. the**

- 1 quantitie must be according to the
- 1 substance either { 1 grosse and hard  
2 fine and easie } of digestion.
- 2 qualitie either { 1 hot,  
2 cold,  
3 dry,  
4 moist. } moderate, or immoderate.
- 3 Complexion of the eater, &c.
- 2 qualitie some either { 1 hot,  
2 cold,  
3 dry,  
4 moist, } and that { temporately  
meanly  
either extremely } in degree.
- 3 make juice either { 1 much,  
2 little. } { 1 grosse and thick,  
2 watry and thin,  
3 meane and temperate. }
- 4 be { 1 good,  
2 evill.
- 3 custome { 1 in feeding must be well regarded,  
2 it is like another nature,  
3 makes bad meats by use better to some, than better meats,  
4 of such meats and drinke as best like the eater, are oft best,  
5 if it must needs be left, doe it by little, in health, if it may be.
- 4 order { 1 except it be loose,  
2 not that first that should be last,  
3 first things { 1 mollifie and loose the belly,  
2 bind the belly, } 2 as { 1 broth,  
2 milke,  
3 reare Egges.  
4 all that properly loose }  
3 be stiptick if you will bind a loose belly.  
4 slippery meats first lest they hastyly draw downe other meats  
5 not { 1 restrictive, lest they let the descending of other meats.  
2 not till some thing be eaten at meales,  
3 Drinke, 2 the strongest first, and smallest after,
- 5 Time in it ob- { 1 age, 2 year, 3 day. } serve three things, as in my golden Key you may observe.
- i. time of the day. { 1 children should not drinke no wine it hurts them.  
2 young men eat Meats { 1 colder  
men eat Meats { 2 mustier, 3 and of grosser substance.  
3 Old folks { 1 hot and moist, must use { 2 easie to digest, meat { 3 and drinke that }
- 2 drinke little Wine, { 1 make the humours thin  
3 complexione, exercise, custome.  
4 purge and cleane the blood by urine.

*Of Fulnesse and Emptiness, i. Repletion and Inanition.*

3. Repletion or fulnesse in it consider generally these eight things in the

- 1 aliment      1 profitable,  
either      2 hurtfull.
- 1 substance      2 spirits being either  
it is either      1 grosse and thicke,  
                  2 thin, subtle and pure.
- 3 humours      1 good,  
either      2 bad.
- 4 Excrements being divers.
- 1 Aliment, and is also in two. 1 *vasa*,  
1 quanti- sorts, as *sacetas quoad*      2 *vires*.  
tie and in
- 2 kinds are      1 *Plenitudo*, i. when all the hu-  
in 2 sorts,      2 humours      mours abound      1 Veines,  
i. in      of      and is in 2 equally in the      2 Arteries.
- 2 sorts, i. of      2 *Cacochyma*, i. when one humour  
                       alone aboun-      1 Choler,  
                       deth as      2 Flegme,  
                       3 Melancholy, &c.
- 1 hotter,      then is fit and are then  
2 qualitie the      2 colder,      called also *Cacochymiall*.  
humours be-      3 thicker,      then  
ing either      4 thinner,      called also *Cacochymiall*.  
                       5 salt, lowre, &c.
- 1 universall,      1 all the body.
- 3 Differences i.      2 particular.
- 1 aliment,      2 some part or member.
- 4 Place is divers according to the matter offending, be it
- 1 meats being      1 in the way of digestion.  
1 generall      either      2 utterly forsaken of naturall  
5 cause is ei- as of      heat, and so doe corrupt.
- 2 humours being      1 *Plenitudo*,  
either      2 *Cacochymia*.
- 2 particular, i. either of      1 Spirits,  
                       2 Excrements.
- 6 Signes are according to the cause and diversitie of fulnesse.
- 1 according      1 matter offending,  
to the      2 place offended, &c.
- 7 cure must be      2 fit evacua-      1 generall,  
                       tion, &c.      either      2 particular.
- 2 in      1 *Plenitudo* by bleeding, &c.  
                       2 *Cacochymia*, by purges, &c.
- 8 accidents are divers      1 cause,  
according to the      2 place wherein it is contained, &c.

*Now of Inanition or Emptiness.*

- 1 emptiness 1 aliment,  
 1 Defini- 2 and lacke ei- 2 spirit,  
 tion, it 3 ther of 3 humour naturall, &c.  
 is 2 a diminishing or let of any 1 generall,  
     of those eyther 2 particular.
- 2 kinds 1 generall, 2 where 1 all the body waxeth thin &  
 are ei- 2 particular, 2 either 2 some parti- 2 weake, slender  
 ther 3 Differences are 1 universall in all 2 and empty.  
 generally two, 2 particular in some part of 3 the body.
- 1 nature, the body or member so made,  
 4 causes are 1 purging,  
 either by 2 Art so done, i. by 2 bleeding,  
 3 accident 3 sweating, &c.  
 as eitherby 1 obstruction ei- 1 vitall heat,  
 either stopping the 2 nutritive, &c.  
 passage 2 by excrement, &c.
- 1 washing the naturall sub-  
 2 a fluxe 2 stance, &c.  
 either 2 exhibiting the juyce nutritive,  
     or the spirits from the place.
- 5 Signes are Atrophie, 1 wasting 2 of the body or  
 which is a 2 consuming 2 part, &c.
- 6 Cure is by 1 Removing the cause, i. A.  
 2 restoring the lost substance, &c. (if it may bee  
     done.)

*Of sleepe and watch.*

4 Sleep and watch, in it consider generally seven things, i. sleepe.

1 what { 1 sleep is { 1 vertue animall, i. 1 sence,  
it is { quietnesse { 2 body and minde, { and  
of the { 3 spirits. { 2 motion.

{ 2 the image of death,

{ 3 Deaths eldest brother, saith Galen.

1 a sweet vapour of nourishment sent up to the braine,  
2 the cause { 2 the coldnes of the brain { 1 close the conduits of the nerves  
is { that turns those vapors to { 2 stop the waies { 1 sence,  
humour which { of the { 2 spirits,  
{ 3 prohibit the spirits.

3 times of sleep { 1 day, chiefly after noon, is hurtfull to health, and utter-  
are generally 2. ly to be disliked for the most part.

i. sleep in the { 2 night, it fit to sleep 7 or 8 houres, as cause requireth.

4 the manner { 1 long, { 1 temperature of the body,  
of it is ei- { 2 short, { according { 2 disease and time of it,  
ther, { 3 meane, { to the { 3 custome.

5 the differences are { 1 moderate, { whose effects are shewed in  
generally two, i. the { 2 immoderate, { my golden key.

6 and watch { 1 fitly used, comfort much,  
the utilities, { 1 refresh { 1 the memory and al the sences  
thele two { 2 chiefly { 1 spirits,  
being { 2 moderately { the { 2 animall faculty.  
used, they { 2 quicken and refresh the spirits,  
{ 3 helpe digestion,  
{ 4 expell excrements, &c.

i. makes giddy braines,  
2 ingenders rheume,  
3 postmes,

1 watch { 4 troubles the spirits,  
5 causes rawnesse and crudities,  
6 idle braines and idiots, &c.

1 dulleth the sences,  
2 cause much superfluous excrements,

2 sleep { 3 makes grosse spirits { 1 old folkes,  
in { 2 children,  
4 it retaines excrements,  
5 it fils the braines with crudities.

Looke more of these in my Golden Key.

*Of Exercise and Idlenesse, i. moving and rest.*

1 Exer- cise, i. moving,	2 in it consider general- ly these two, i. the	1 is eyther of the two, i.	1 body, 2 minde,	1 or both.
			1 Differen- ces being generally two, i.	1 moderate, 2 much, i neither too 2 little. 2 immoder- ate, i. 1 vehement, 2 excessively.
2 Idle- ness and rest	2 Effects i. the	1 moderate doe	1 stir up naturall heat, 2 quicken the spirits, 3 open the pores, 4 wast excrements of the third digestion,	
			5 make the 1 body, 2 spirits, 3 fences, 6 comfort all the members, 7 profit nature much.	2 strong, 3 strong, 1 hurt the body and parts, 2 wast 3 dry 4 consume 5 weary 6 overthrow natures actions.
3 Moving and rest.	3 Effects i. the	2 immoder- ate doe	1 comfort 2 refresh 3 maintaine health, 4 fortifie & strengthen al the	1 fences, 2 body and 1 mind, (parts, 2 fences, 3 principall instruments, 1 cruditi 2 humors, 2 plenty of evil 2 extremities, 3 and cold sicknesses, 3 infinite infirmities.
			3 hasteneth old age, 4 causeth deformity.	

*Affections of the minde are generally of two sorts.*

6 Affections of the minde are generally two, i.

1 Content,	I as in 2 wherein consider their	1 hope, 2 joy, 3 love, 4 mirth, &c.	1 effects these	1 dilate the heart & arteries, 2 bring out 1 vitall spirits, the 2 naturall heat.
				3 doe comfort and strengthen all the parts of the body and minde, in all their actions.
2 Dis- content,	I as in 2 whose effects are, i.	1 anger, 2 hatred, 3 feare for things to come, 4 care for things past, 5 sorrow, 6 grieve of minde, &c.	2 differ- ences are ge- nerally two, i.	1 moderate, 2 imoderate, which 1 com- fort, 2 hurt body and minde.
				1 that diverteth the vitall heat and spirits into the center of the heart, and thereby consumeth and dryeth the
consider how to use these sixe things not natu- rall, before said, both to	1 fore runners 2 these are the	1 destroyers 2 overthrowers 3 murtherers	1 vitall spirits, 2 body, & cau- seth leanenesse of body and minde	1 vitall spirits, 2 body, & cau- seth leanenesse of body and minde
				3 hastners old age, or death, by extinguishing and drying, or consuming vitall heat and moysture.
		4 observe more of these sixe things called <i>res non naturales</i> , in my book called the Golden Key.		
	1 preserve health, which is done by like quality and na- ture, for every thing is maintained by its like, & so must the 7 things natural aforesaid be preserv'd & maintain'd	2 cure diseases, which is done by things of contrary quality, for every disease being a thing against nature, must be cured by its contrary.	Of	

Of the third part called Pathologia, i. res contra natura, i. things against nature, being generally three, as followeth.

1 disease being of three sorts, i.	1 Intern- al parts of the body, & parts in the simi- larity of parts in	1 quantity being either too much, or too little, 2 quality being either too hot, or too cold, 3 dry, or 4 moist,	
	2 evill confirmation, this hurts organicks in	1 figure, 2 number, 3 magnitude, 4 situation.	
	3 solution of unitie in both,	1 simple and organick parts.	
3 Part. Things a- gainst na- ture are ge- nerally 3 . i. the	1 prima- tive, i. as	1 wounds, 2 contusions, 3 fractures, 4 dislocations, &c.	
	2 Cause being three, i.	2 or by some outward hurt or meanes. 1 hereditaries, i. bred in the mo- thers womb, by some infection, &c. from the parents, or weaknesse, or ill forme offsome part or member. 2 after the birth by 1 evil dyet, disorder, &c 2 accident or abuse, &c.	
	3 Acci- dents or symp- tomes	3 Con junct, which appeareth after the collection of the matter offensive, in some part or member, & never else, & is ever present in the body or part offended. 1 are called <i>Insulsum</i> , i. a bragge or reproach of the whole body, or part, saith <i>Jerimeus Thriverius</i> . 2 doe follow the disease, as the shadow doth the body 3 doe of- fend 3 waies, wherein the actio is either	1 aboli- shed 2 chang- ing 2 any accident or cause. 1 hurting the quality either by vehement 2 cold, 2 any accident or cause. 1 the natural heat into inflama- 2 scabs into lepra, &c. 2 diminished. 3 depraved or wholly lost.

Of the fourth part called Semotica, i. the judging part or judiciall part  
it the Prognosticke part.

This fourth  
part how to  
judge of  
diseases.

1 they be      1 hot,  
2 nature they be of either      2 cold,  
                        3 simple,  
                        4 compound,  
                        5 infectiuous or not,  
                        acute or coronicke.

1 what      3 danger,      2 or none like to follow.  
4 cure,      5 time of cure long or short.  
6 the cause is      1 to be cured, and by what meanes,  
and to prove      2 not to bee cured, and the reason  
that it is either      why.  
7 medicines in quality & operation are fit to be used.

2 whose judgements are      1 Disease it selfe,  
taken generally of foure      2 Nature of the part,  
things, i. of the      3 Symptomes or accidents,  
                                4 Excrements voyded by nature.

Note that these foure parts aforesaid, are the contemplative parts  
of this thrice worthy faculty of curing, which ought to be first exact-  
ly knowne of any professor herein, before hee enter into the practicke  
part; for upon these foure pillars, was this worthy art built, and is  
as necessary to the Artist, as the head to the body: for as the body  
that hath all other members, and wanteth the head, can doe nothing  
for want of knowledge, so it is with the Artist that wanteth these  
foure Theoricke parts, which in him are required: for he is ever rea-  
dy to mayme, kill, or spoyle his unfortunate Patient, that enters un-  
der his hands, sooner than to help or cure him, for lacke of the know-  
ledge of these foure parts aforesaid.

Of the Therapeutick, i. the practiche part, being the second generall part of Chirurgery, of some called the fifth or curative part.

sheweth 3 methodes of curing diseases.  
the 2 manner or wayes

bothe in divers, i. the right use of the 6 things natuall.

**2 Part,** 1. id triple, 2. Pharacoopia, 3. the use inwards,  
Therapeuticall, i. of medicinnes either 2 outwards  
ca, or Pra-  
ctica, i. pra-  
ctise.

Note ever, where one of these three will serve, use no other.

All operations agreeable to the rules of the Theoricke part  
aforesaid, which the skilfull Artist must follow effectually in his  
practise.

These unfortunate people that seeke to the unskilfull for cure of their  
infirmities, may wel be compared to a foolish man, who having a garment  
to make, will not put it to a Taylor to do it, but to a Smith or a Carpen-  
ter to make it, and though it be not his profession, yet peradventure for  
lucre of gaine, he will undertake to doe it, but how well (every man of  
judgement may conjecture) but now commonly, most people in these our  
dayes, seeme to have more care of making their garments, than the cure  
of their maladies. To make a garment, they will looke out the best work-  
man, but to cure their infirmities (though it stand on life or limme to be  
lost,) they as soone chuse a fillie woman, or an ignorant fellow (chiefly  
if they have gotten a little applause of the vulgar) before the learned  
and skilfull Artist, and why? because those idle brained wretches that  
neither feare the wrath of God, nor make conscience of their waies, will  
not onely adventure, but make sure promises to cure any that they take  
in hand, though it be unpossible to be cured by the art or skill of man; for  
how can they foreshew the danger, that know it not, but to get money?  
and some thinking to get praise of others for their worke, will undertake  
any cure, so bold and impudent are they, yet neither know the disease,  
nor any perfect way to cure it, but as the blinde man shot the Crow; but  
the more unwise those that employ them, as woful experience daily shew-  
eth too much, and were perfect knowledge herein gotten so lightly, as  
these Ignorants seeme, then vainly were all those great volumes made,  
and so great study employed thereon.

The

*The end of this worthy art or faculty.*

promise no  
more than  
you may  
with a  
good con-  
science  
performe,  
and consi-  
der

- 1 That health lyeth not in thy hands to give, therefore promise  
and performe onely thy painfull diligence and industry.
- 2 There belongeth to every cure generally, these fourre things, i.  
the Determination of God,  
Good industry and skill of the Artist,  
Honest act of the Apothecarie,  
Obedience and good usage of the Patient.
- 3 Of these fourre parts abovesaid, there is but one in thy hands  
to use, or two at the most.
- 4 The end of this worthy art is to preserve, so farre forth as art and  
art is eyther to 2 cure, 3 nature may afford.

**Fourc**

Foure speciall things to be considered of every man that will practise his  
famous worthy art of medicine.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 First, let your honest manners be equall to your excellent knowledge, therefore be</p> <p>2 Before you take charge, foresee these six things, i.</p> <p>3 to admonish and urge the Patient to observe the three conditions of a Patient; i.e. to</p> <p>4 There be three causes why you should refuse the cure, i.</p> | <p>1 faithfull<br/>2 true<br/>3 trusty<br/>4 honest,<br/>5 sober<br/>6 comfortable in words,<br/>7 not deceivable in deeds,</p> <p>8 ever serving of God, love and pray unto him daily for his grace and assistance, and consider the end wherefore thou art called to use this worthy faculty, it is not onely for thine own gaine, as too too many do now abuse it, but you ought with all diligence to search out the seerets of nature, and endeavour chiefly hereby to stir up Gods glory, shewing his great goodnesse towards us, by comforting and curing the sore, sicke, and diseased peoples.</p> <p>1 honest before God and man,<br/>2 profitable to the Patient,<br/>3 easie<br/>4 hard<br/>5 possible<br/>6 impossible</p> <p>1 hope with assurance,<br/>2 obey with diligence,<br/>3 endure with patience, consider also that medicine was not ordained for disorderly persons, saith Hippocrates.</p> <p>1 disease is uncurable by its own nature, or the party so weak, that he cannot endure fit remedies.<br/>2 cure of one disease causeth a worse.<br/>3 Patient is disobedient, and wil not observe fit order in all things as is requisite for the cure, for medicine, saith Hippocrates in his Aphorisme, was not ordained for disorderly and disobedient persons.</p> |
|---|---|

*Briofc instructions for the Artift to confider, being called to a Patient, both generally and particularly.*

To generally two things, i. S 1 done,  
what is 2 to be done.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 disease whether<br>it be eyther a<br>2 kinde, i. whether | 1 tumour against nature,<br>2 wound,<br>3 ulcer,<br>4 fracture,<br>5 dislocation, &c.<br>1 simple,<br>2 compound. |
|--|---|

3 Differences wherein they differ the one from the  
other.

First when  
thou seest  
the Patient,  
consider  
well  
2 parti-  
cularly  
these  
eight  
things, i.  
to know  
perfect-  
ly the

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 2 causes, i. whether                     | 1 primitive,<br>2 antecedent,<br>3 conjunct, |
| 5 Signes, { 1 generall,<br>2 particular. |  |

6 Prognostication what is like to follow, i.

7 Accidents that follow the disease as the shadow  
doth the body.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 8 cure, in<br>which<br>consider<br>the | 1 what must be done first, and<br>so to proceed, f. A.<br>2 to foresee what may crossie<br>your cure, & how to prevent it.  |
| 2 intentions fit<br>to use<br>in       | 1 dyet, inomb of<br>2 preperation of the matter,<br>3 evacuation, rived<br>4 corroboration, f.<br>5 preventing or removing of<br>accidents,<br>6 cure at all times,<br>7 manuall operation. |

Of Tumors in generall being but three.

1 according to nature, as the 1 balles of the cheeke,  
2 brawnes of the st armes,  
3 muscles, &c. 2 legges, &c.

2 Above nature which 1 causeth deformity onely,  
2 hurteth not the action, use, nor office of the  
member, but can doe things without let or hin-  
derance.

1 Humo- 1 simple 1 hot be- 1 Phlegmon, of bleoud,  
rals be- be gene- ing two, 2 Erysipelas, of choler.  
ing generally 2 cold, 1 Oedema, of flegme,  
two, i. 2 being 2, 2 Scirrus, of melancholy.

3 against 2 Compound 1 when all four humors  
nature, are gen- of many hu- 1 equall 1 be equally mixt,  
erally 2 mors mixt when 2 two are equally mixt,  
two, i. together, be- 2 unequall, as two parts of one, and  
ing generally two, but one part of another.

2 Flatnosus, i. a windy 1 Timpanites,  
tumor of spirits or va- 2 Priapismus,  
pours, as are 3 Hernia Ventola, &c.

3 Varicosus is sometimes of 1 Spirits,  
2 humours, 2 both spirits and humours.

E 2

Now

Now of the several branches that spring of the tumors aforesaid.

- 1 Phygithlon, i. Emuncitory tumors inflamed,  
 2 Bubo, tumor of the groyne inflamed,  
 3 Phyma, a hot pustle, as a Fungus,  
 4 Forniculus, a felon or whitlowe,  
 5 Antrax, a Carbuncle,  
 6 Gargareon, uvula inflamed,  
 7 Paristhma, Tonsilla inflamed,  
 8 Anurisma, an artery delated,  
 9 Gangrena, an inflammation not mortified,  
 10 Sphacelus, mortification confirmed.

1 Miliaris, }  
 1 Herps } 2 Excedence, } ; pustles that eas.  
 2 Phictene, blisters,  
 3 Epinyctides, blew pustles,  
 4 Hydrea, pustles, ; right galls,  
 5 Dracunculus, crimson veynes,  
 10 Atheroma, a soft tumor of the head, &c. with matter like  
     oatmeate or pap, without paine.

2 Steatomia, with matter like grease, with hardnes, i. Napta,  
 3 Meliceris, i. great soffred, with gravelly hard matter,  
 4 Hydrocele, Hernia aquosa, or humoralis,  
 5 Ascites, a hot dropsie,  
 6 Leucophlegmata, a cold dropsie,  
 7 Chyradis, Scrophulus, the Kings evill,  
 8 Bronchiocele, i. Bocium, a great tumor about the throat,  
 9 Hydrocephalea, a watry tumor in a childe's head.

1 Cancer, i. an unequall } 1 Occultus } 1 out } ulcerated  
     hard tumor, i. of 2 sorts, i. } 2 Ulceratus } } 2 an } stion,  
 2 Elephantiasis lepra, i. an universall Cancer,  
 3 Psora, dry scabs, itch, and is not lepra.  
 4 Enchymoma, contusions, i. blacke and blew,  
 5 Varices, swolne veynes,  
 6 Sarcocelle, Hernia Carnosa, flesh growing to the testicle,  
 7 Polypus, spungy flesh growing in the nose,  
 8 Verruca, } 1 Acrochordonis, hangs by a threed,  
     warts, } 2 Myrmecia, broad, low, sharpe, above,  
 9 Cornua, } Corus and hard } 1 feet, } with labour,  
 10 Calbo, } Callus on } 2 hands,

5 Flatus as is before mentioned with many more.

From

- 1 Vitilig. i. morphew,
- 2 Exanthemata, small poxe or measles,
- 3 Parotides, tumors behind the eares,
- 4 Mentagra, scabs on the chin,
- 5 Entercole omentum, the carle falleth down,
- 6 Epilocole, the testicle into Sere-
- 7 Enteroepiplocele, when both tum,
- 8 Bubonocele, a tumor of the flank,
- 9 Exomphalos, a tumor of the navell.
- 10 Arthritis, all gouts,
- 11 Chiragra, hand gout,
- 12 Sciatica, huckel bone gout,
- 13 Genugra, knee gout,
- 14 Podagra, feet gout, &c.

## Of Wounds.

A wound is solution of unitie new, bloody without matter or putrifaction, whose difference is generally taken of three things, i. of the

1 simple in natures parts, of the part hurt being either	2 organicks which are three, i.	1 soft in the flesh,	1 flesh,
		2 hard, i. in bones,	2 fat, &c.
		3 meane, as veynes,	1 bones,
2 the wound it selfe is ey- ther	3 principals, i. the servants to these principals are	1 arteries,	2 joynts, &c.
		2 tendons, &c.	3 veynes,
		3 testicles,	1 braine,
3 differences are divers, some are	4 vessels spermatick proper to themselves, as	2 heart,	2 heart,
		3 liver,	3 liver,
		4 testicles,	4 nerves,
1 simple without accident, & healed by the first intentio, i. cōglu-	1 loss of substance, 2 accident, (tination, & healed by the first intentio, i. cōglu-	1 veins,	4 vessels spermatick
		2 arteries,	
		3 nerves,	
2 compound	1 lost substance, 2 contusion, 3 dolour, 4 tumor, 5 inflammation, 6 convulsion, &c.	3 matrix, &c.	
		4 convulsion, &c.	
		5 inflammation, &c.	
the utilities by the perfect knowl- edge of these above said things, we have foure speciall utilities, for thereof is taken the	1 Prengostication, 2 intentions curative, 3 invention of fit medicine 4 perfect manner of apply- ing of medicines most fit.	6 convulsion, &c.	
		7 mortall, &c.	
		8 easie to cure,	
		9 dangerous,	
		10 mortall, &c.	

## of Ulcers.

An Ulcer is  
solution of  
unity, with  
matter dif-  
ferring in  
substance,  
and every  
Ulcer is ey-  
ther

i simple  
without  
accidēts

whose  
names and  
differences  
are taken of  
five things  
generally,  
either of the

2 com-  
pound,  
without  
accidēts.

either disease being simple,  
either { 2 compound.

**either**

2 compound.

2 cause being either } 2 antecedent,  
3 conjunct,

*3. coniunct.*

as follows,

- 1 plaine,
- 2 hollow,
- 3 fistulous,
- 4 filthy,
- 5 sanguineous,
- 6 virulent,
- 7 cancerous,
- 8 corrosive,
- 9 putrifactive, &c.

4 Sanies eyther { 1 good,  
2 evill,

1 dolour,  
2 tumour,  
3 inflammation,  
4 induration,  
5 Callus,  
6 evill fleshe,  
7 hard lippes,  
8 distemper,  
9 varices,  
10 wormes,  
11 bones corrupted, &c.

OR

## Of Fractures.

Every Fra-  
ture of the  
bone is ey-  
ther

1 simple without any other malady, and are generally three, either it is

2 com-  
pound, ei-  
ther with

wound  
anolish

and  
wound

1 a wound,  
1 a disease,  
as with

2 overthwart, broken short off,  
3 oblique, whose sharpe ends hurts the  
flesh, and causeth dolour, &c.

1 a wound,  
2 contusion,  
3 gangrena,

4 a mortifying tumor, &c.

1 doleur,

2 itch,

3 inflammation,

4 tumor,

5 hard legature, &c.

2 accidents, as with

1 old folkes because they be

2 cholerike persons

1 hard,

2 and

2 dry,

3 the ribs with

1 inflammation,

2 spitting of bloud,

3 joyns and heads of the bones,

4 the scull, how little soever be dangerous,

5 which 6 be many broken pieces,

6 which 7 is a wound because of the binding,

7 8 bones with much marrow.

Consider  
Fractures

2 easier and lesse  
dangerous to cure,

are all simple fra-

ctures of the

1 ribs,

2 middle of the

bones of the

3 younger, soft, and moist persons.

1 armes,

2 legges,

3 fingers, &c.

1 head in

2 thigh in

3 legs in

1 the 3 arms in

4 nose in

5 ribbes

6 jawes

7 shoulder

8 cannell

9 hands

10 feet

35

45

40

16

dayes,

in 20

(daies,  
11 hanch and point of the shoulders in forty  
2 al according to 1 bone, 2 age, 3 aire or re-  
the nature of the 2 gion, 4 time, constit. &c.

### Of Dislocations.

Every  
dislocation  
is eyther

- |                            |   |   |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1 simple, and<br>is either | 1 perfect, i. an absolute Dislocation.<br><br>2 imperfect,<br>i. a luxation<br>not altogether out, i.<br>either the | 1 forwards,<br>I wrench is<br>2 backwards,<br>3 side waics. |
|----------------------------|---|---|

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 2 ligaments,<br>3 tendons,<br>4 nerves, | 1 be over stretch-<br>ed or broken, |
|---|-------------------------------------|

- 2 compound,  
and is either

1 perfect,

1 Dolor,

then is the

2 Tumour,

bone dis-

placed ey-

ther with

3 Wound,

4 Fracture,

5 Contusion,

6 Induration, &c.

2 imperfect

legmata

elbow

shoulder

elbow

head

hand

foot

leg

arm

hand

foot

leg

Now having briefly discoursed both of the Theoricke and practicke parts of Surgery, I will briefly touch some other needfull things for the Artist not onely to know, but also to be very expert in the use thereof.

reparate things burstfull. silencio

**1** safely, without hurt;  
**2** speedily, not detracting time,  
**3** easily, with little paine as may be.

4 Doing as you would bee done to  
in the like case.

5 for competent reward, and not  
only for lucre, ungodly.

¶ Not warranting the cure, but flye  
uncurable things as much as may  
be; promise ne more than art  
may performe, and performe  
that faithfully.

The three operations of the Surgeon aforesaid, to 2 joyne things divided.

in these operations, consider these sixe things, & worke

3 reduce  
things dis-  
placed

To perform these abovesaid  
three things the better, hee  
must know the perfect man-  
ner and exact waies to ac-  
complish his intent, both in

1 things { 1 medicinall,  
2 manuall as follow.  
2 stitching of wounds,  
Sewing up all

2 stitching of wounds,  
3 fit ligature or rollings.

**S**i tents,  
S a splint.

4 making of } 2 prints,  
3 stupes,  
4 bolsters, &c.

- 20
- Instruments and meanes in generall which be in common use to work by manuall operation to accom-  
plish this great work in Surgery, are 11. as
- 1 Stitches are generally three, as 1. to 2. compressive, 3 reservative.
- 2 Tents whose sundry sorts are eight.
- 3 Bolsters whose sundry sorts are sixe.
- 4 Ligatures be 1. conglutinate or incarnative, 2. expulsive, 3. retentive.
- 5 Phlebotomy to open a veine,
- 6 bleeding artificiall be generally four, as 1. to 2. Arteriatonica to open an artery,
- 7 Gauresses are two, 1. to 2. potentiall by burning medicinall.
- 8 Bathes are generally two, 1. to 2. naturall, 2. artificiall.
- 9 Frications are three sorts, 1. to 3. soft, hard, meane.
- 10 Sweats are generally two sorts, 1. to 2. naturall, artificiall.
- 11 To doe all the operations generally with all its instruments, the
- 12 manuals, under which is comprehended the use of his
1. Anodines, 2. Repenitatives, 3. Astringatives, 4. Resolutives, 5. Mollificatives, 6. Suppuratives, 7. Mundificatives, 8. Incarnatives, 9. Conglutinatives, 10. Corosives, 11. Cicatrizatives.
- 1 Instruments in generall, f. A.
1. reduce 1. fractures, 2. dislocations.
- handy work, 2. separate things hurtfull, i. to 3. joyne things divided, 4. use frications, &c.

Now to begin with stiches, tents, bolsters, &c. and so to proceed in order as they are before mentioned, a briefe touch of them all as followeth.

Stitches in generall are of three sorts, so named by their effects, as

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Conglutinative, and is of five sorts, i. the | 1 first, ordinary in wounds, thus,  |
|  | 2 secondly, with the Needle left in the place, as in stitching the hareshone lippe, &c. with the threed wound about the needle, thus, |
|  | 3 thirdly, with quils or leather, &c.   |
|  | 4 fourthly with hookes,   |
|  | 5 fifthly, the dry stitch.  |
- 
- |                  |                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2 compressive is | 1 that stitch which Skinners use,    |
|                  | 2 used to stop great fluxe of bloud, |
|                  | 3 wounds of the guts, &c.            |
- 
- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 3 Reservative, i. | 1 as other stitching, but not drawne so straight together as the other. |
|                   | 2 good in wounds,   |
|                   | 3 rend, 2 torne, 3 ruptured, &c.  |

Also there bee other stichings wherein I referre you to the beholding of the cunning doer of them, with many of the abovesaid also.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| consider in stitches these three things, i. the | 1 Divers sorts of them,                           |
|   | 2 Divers manner of their doing,                   |
|   | 3 utility which is, 1 unite, eyther to 2 retaine. |

f tents, when, how, and to what end they are used, whereof they are made, and of their divers formes.

WOT TO XXII. I

Tents, of  
which con-  
sider gene-  
rally these  
four, i. they

- |  |  |                |
|--|--|----------------|
| 1 serve to<br>eight sun-<br>dry uses,                            | 1 Deep, to enlarge and mundifie,               |                |
|  | 2 needfull to keepe open,                      |                |
|  | 3 with filthy matter, altered by the ayre, &c. |                |
|  | 4 confused,                                    |                |
|  | 5 bitten,                                      |                |
|  | 6 rend,  |                |
|  | 7 venomous,                                    |                |
|  | 8 sores where the bone must be handled,        |                |
|  | 9 fistulaes,                                   |                |
|  | 10 & 10 sores that must be kept open.          |                |
| 2 are made,<br>some of   | 1 soft old linnen cloth,                       |                |
|  | 2 tow, cotton, flaxe, wooll, &c.               |                |
|  | 3 gold,  |                |
|  | 4 silver,                                      |                |
|  | 5 lead,  |                |
|  | 6 sponge,                                      |                |
|  | 7 eldern pith,                                 |                |
|  | 8 gention roots, &c.                           |                |
| 3 are of di-<br>vers forms,                                      | 1 long,  |                |
|  | 2 short,                                       |                |
|  | 3 bigge,                                       |                |
|  | 4 little,                                      |                |
|  | 5 hollow,                                      |                |
|  | 6 massive,                                     |                |
| 2 all are taper wixt, the better to enter in.                    |  |                |
| 4 are applyed sometimes  | 1 dry,   | 1 unguents,    |
|  | 2 dipt in                                      | 2 waters,      |
|  | 1 substance whereof they are made,             | 3 powders, &c. |
|  | 2 formes,                                      |                |
| consider of tents<br>generally these<br>four things, i.<br>their | 3 manner of application,                       |                |
|  | 4 sundry uses as abovesaid, being eight.       |                |

## Of Bolsters or Plumatioles.

made eyther of { 1 flaxe or tow,  
2 cotton,  
3 wooll,  
4 fine linnen { 1 cloth,  
2 ragges,  
5 sponge.

2 for the most part of sixe  
sorts, which take their  
names of their uses, as  
bolsters,

**Bolsters  
they are**

3 applied, some, { 1 wet,  
2 dry.

- 1 retentive to stop bleed,
- 2 conglutinative, or
- incarnative,
- 3 expulsive,
- 4 restrictive,
- 5 confortative,
- 6 conservative.

1 compress the member divided,  
2 nourish. 3 naturall heat,  
4 some to 3 conserve  
4 keepe the member from paine o

Consider in bellters these } 2 sixe sorts,  
four things, & their } 3 manner of application,  
    • w<sup>t</sup> or o<sup>t</sup> } 4 sundry utilities.

### Of Ligatures or Roulings.

**I** Conglutinative or **2** greene wounds,  
Incarnative, used in **2** fractures, &c.

**2** Expulsive used in hollow **1** Apostomes,  
**2** Wounds,  
**3** Old ulcers,  
**4** Fistulaes, &c.

Lygatures  
or Roulings  
are of three  
sorts, &c.

**3** Retentive, being common, used onely to keepe on medi-  
cines, being applyed, &c.

herein consider **1** substance **1** woollen,  
sixe things, **2** linnen, &c.

the **2** length,  
**3** breadth,  
**4** sort which is best for your purpose,  
**5** manner of doing it,  
**6** utilities, &c.

3 Retentive, to keepe on plackets packe, or oppo-

site plackets to the oppouute part in full po-

of

Of bleeding, and the manner thereof in generall.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 nature, as by   | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Menstrua,} \\ 2 \text{ Hemoroyds.} \end{array} \right.$  |
| 2 Art, done ei-<br>ther by  | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Phlebotomy, i. opening a veine,} \\ 2 \text{ Arteriatomia, i. opening an artery,} \\ 3 \text{ Ventose, with scarification,} \\ 4 \text{ Leaches or bloud-suckers applyed.} \end{array} \right.$  |
| 3 Accident,<br>as by erup-<br>tion by                               | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ nose bleeding,} \\ 2 \text{ vomit, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of bleed.} \\ \text{3 spitting, } \end{array} \right. \\ 4 \text{ Dissenterie, or bloudy fixe,} \\ 5 \text{ pissing of bloud,} \\ 6 \text{ Varices,} \\ 7 \text{ Anurisma, or ruption of an arterie,} \\ 8 \text{ Erosion in ulcers, &c.} \\ 9 \text{ Wounds,} \\ 10 \text{ Divers other casuall meanes.} \end{array} \right.$   |
| Bleud is<br>evacuated<br>generally<br>three waisies,<br>. either by | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Evacuation, 2 to bleed abundantly,} \\ 2 \text{ Eventation, when humours boyle and bubble} \\ \text{in the veynes by evill quality, and done by lit-} \\ \text{tle at once to vent the vapours.} \\ 3 \text{ Revulsion, to divert or plucke backe, or oppo-} \\ \text{site the humour to the opposite part in full bo-} \\ \text{dies, &c.} \\ 4 \text{ Derivation, derive the matter from one part to} \\ \text{another, flowing before it bee fully setled or} \\ \text{congealed, as in Plurisic, &c.} \end{array} \right.$ |
| Note that<br>we bleed<br>eyther by                                  |   |

Of Phlebotomy, with divers observations to it belonging, it is an  
artificiall incision of veynes.

- |          |  |   |
|----------|--|---|
| 1        | I sharpe sighted,  | 1 launcets,   |
| 2        | 2 steady, strong, and nim-   | 2 flemes, &c.   |
|          | ble handed,  | 3 ligatures.  |
| 3        | 3 much used to this ope-   | 2 bands,  |
|          | ration,  | 3 cotton, & lint,   |
| bc       | 4 furnished with things  | 4 bolsters,   |
| 4        | necessary, as  | 5 restrictives to stop bloud,   |
|          |  | &c.   |
| 5        | 5 number of veines   | 1 head 15   |
|          | usually opened,  | 2 armes 6   |
| 2 know   | which are thirty   | 3 hands 6   |
| perfect- | nine, i. in the  | 4 fundament 4   |
| ly the   |  | 5 legs 8  |
| 6        | 6 true place of the veynes, that he mistake not.   |   |
| 7        | 7 right way to open them, which differ according to the .  | 1 place,      1 little,<br>2 veynes,      2 great,<br>either      3 deep or aparent.<br>3 bloud,      1 thinne,<br>eyther      2 grosse.  |
| 8        | 8 manner how to doe it, i.   | 1 first,      1 frication,<br>2 secondly,      2 ligature,<br>3 thirdly, the vein being found, stirre it with your thumb or finger, that it slip not, then open it, s. A.<br>4 fourth-      1 remove your ligature,<br>ly, after      2 close with wound.<br>the eva-      3 apply your lint & bolst.<br>cuation,      4 then binde it up, s. Ar. |
| 9        | 9 never let bloud without the counsell of the learned Physitian, and doe it as he appointeth, i. | 1 open the right veine,<br>2 draw the just quantity of bloud, if possible.  |
| 10       | 10 observe these three orders done,  | 1 before,<br>very diligently, what is to be<br>2 at the present time of blee-<br>ding.<br>3 after   |

Of him that giveth counsell to let bloud.

The Artist  
that giveth  
counsell to  
let bloud,  
must consi-  
der that it is  
done with  
an intent

I generally { 1 preserve health,  
eyther to { 2 remove diseases,

2 particu- { 1 Evacuate,  
larly eyther { 2 Draw out,  
to { 3 Restraine,  
{ 4 Alter,  
{ 5 Disburthen na-  
ture,

in which hee must consider  
in all persons, these eight  
things following, i. as

I Age

1 Age, if to      { 1 preserve, doe { 1 children before fourteen } yeares old,  
                   { it not to      { 2 old folks after seventy  
                   { 2 remove diseases, doe it to all ages, s. A.

2 Strength, if { 1 strong, bleed largely,  
                   { 2 weake, bleed more sparingly,

3 Habitude if { 1 good, with great veines, bleed largely,  
                   { 2 ill, bleed lesse.

4 Country, if { 1 hot,      { bleed the { 1 more,  
                   { 2 cold,        { 2 less.

5 time, if to { 1 preserve, doe it in the Spring, chiefly in the morning,  
                   { 2 cure sicknesse, doe it at all times when need is, s. A.

6 Custome, be- { 1 prevent some disease,  
                  ing done ei- { 2 avoyd excrements that { 1 menstrua,  
                  ther to      { 2 hinder health, as      { 2 Hemoroyds, &c.

7 Signes and rules { 1 observed,  
                  of astronomy, are { 2 omitted chiefly of the most learned,  
                  of some      { 3 nay, of all in extremity neglected.,

8 orders to be obserued are { 1 before,  
                  generally three, as how to { 2 at the present time, { bleeding followeth  
                  use the Patient,      { 3 after

The

*what to doe before bleeding.*

- 1 first, who may
  - 1 bleed,
  - 2 not bleed.
- 2 why we bleed, it is for
  - 1 preserve health, & prevent sicknes
  - two causes, either to
    - 2 cure diseases.
- 3 foure waies
  - 1 evacuation,      1 much,
  - to bleed, it is      2 eventation,      2 i itke,
  - done eyther      3 revultion,      3 and draw backe,
  - byl                  4 derivation,      4 neere hand.

- 4 foure things
  - 1 cruditie in the
    - 1 stomacke,
    - 2 veynes.
  - put backe blee-  
ding for a time,
  - till they be  
remedied,
  - 2 Compaction of filthy humours, hurtfull in  
any part,
  - 3 Costivenesse with dried excrements,
  - 4 weakenesse of the mouth of the stomacke.

- 5 that Egestion be voyded before bleeding.
- 6 The strength
  - 1 of the party, either
    - 1 strong,
    - 2 weake.
  - 2 to consider thereby the quantity fit to draw.
- 7 The veynes
  - 1 appeare not, how to helpe it,
  - if it
    - 2 be small, bleed after meat, f. A.

1 Also have all needfull things for your use, ready in place be-  
fore you begin.

Wbar

What is required at the present time of bleeding, there is required in the Artist and Patient, generally two things.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 have cleare sight,</li> <li>2 light either by candle,</li> <li>3 first, by friction,</li> <li>4 secondly, by ligature,</li> <li>5 thirdly, to stay the veyne that it slip not,</li> <li>6 fourthly, to open it, L.A.</li> </ol>                                   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 day,</li> <li>2 candle,</li> <li>3 member,</li> <li>4 consider which is the best way of the three</li> <li>5 to open it, eyther</li> <li>6 know when to make the orifice,</li> <li>7 how to govern the patient in time of redresse a-ny accidents.</li> </ol> |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 Artist in generall, these sixe things, as to</li> <li>8 consider which is the best way of the three</li> <li>9 to open it, eyther</li> <li>10 know when to make the orifice,</li> <li>11 how to govern the patient in time of redresse a-ny accidents.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 long wise,</li> <li>2 overthwart,</li> <li>3 oblique.</li> </ol>  |

At the present time of bleeding, there is required in the

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Patient in general, these three things, as</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 quietnesse both of body, and minde.</li> <li>2 willing obedience,</li> <li>3 bold and stout of courage, veyd of feare.</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

- After bleeding.*
- After blee-**  
**ding there**  
**is required**  
**in the**
- 1 Artist**  
these five  
things, i. to
- 2 close the wound, and binde it up, s. A.**
- 3 place the member fitteſt from bleeding, &c.**
- 4 Inſtruct the Patient**  
how to governe himſelfe in
- 5 diſcerne and judge**  
of the bloud, what  
and how it is by the
- 1 Dyet,**  
**2 Exercise,**  
**3 Sleep,**  
**4 Venus acts, &c.**
- 2 Patient** diligently to obey, and not to omit the precepts of  
the cunning Artist, leſt hee repent his folly too late, ſaying  
had I wifſt.

## Of Arteriotomia or opening of an Arterie.

1 on the temples,  
2 behind the eares  
This is an artificiall opening of the artery, used chiefly but in two places, i.

whole  
2 utilities  
are for

i manner of opening  
is

- 1 first, shave the place,
- 2 secondly, rub the place with a napkin, &c.
- 3 thirdly, make small incision,
- 4 fourthly, having drawne sufficient, stop it,
- 5 apply  $\{$  1 a plaister of Mastick, either  $\{$  2 halfe a Beane slit in two
- 6 then binde it fast.
- 7 some  $\{$  1 the artery,  $\{$  2 not the artery  $\}$  through cut  $\{$  1 hot flux inveterate, 2 vaporous spirits contained in those arteries.
- 1 great fluxe of  $\{$  1 eyes, Catars to the  $\{$  2 breast, &c.
- 2 sicknesse  $\{$  1 of the head, caused of  $\{$  2 long dolour of the sides.
- 4 all dolours that proceed of a hot pituitous substance.
- 5 swimming  $\{$  of the head,
- 6 giddinesse  $\{$  of the head,
- 7 long fluxion of the eyes.

. viiiij. Of Ventosing or Buring. 10

Ventoses  
are applyed  
in two  
sorts, either  
with

1 scari-  
fication,

2 out  
scari-  
fication,

Of the diffe-  
rences be  
tweene

in these  
consider  
these eight  
things, i.

1 what it is,

2 for what intent you doe it.

3 which sort is best to use for your pur-  
pose, either with scarification or  
without.

5 what places are fitteſt to apply them,  
both generall and particular.

6 before the application,  
7 the manner how to apply  
them,  
8 after the application.

1 Phlebotomy draweth 1 boxing,  
bloud deeper than 2 bloudsuckers.

2 Ventoses purge 1 thin bloud than the thicke,  
more the 2 utter parts than the inner  
parts.

3 Leaches or bloud-suckers draw deeper then  
Ventoses.

Wcc

we apply Ventoſes with

2 out ſcarification to the

1 ſcarification,

1 to the

- 1 necke behinde neere the face, 2 head,  
head, for diseases of the 3 eyes, 4 palfie, &c.
- 2 mids of the shoulders in 1 coughes,  
2 difficulty of breath.
- 3 ſides of the necke and 1 mouth, 2 gummes,  
chin, in defects of the 3 teeth, &c.
- 4 shoulders for the 1 breast, 2 shoulders,  
3 plurifie, &c.
- 5 reines, for apo- 1 reines,  
ſtoms of the 2 liver, &c.
- 6 armes 1 pained 2 stead of bloud-letting,  
2 used in 2 yong and old.
- 7 Os ſacrum for 1 fistulaes,  
2 Hemoroydes.
- 8 thighes, 1 strangurie 1 matrixe,  
9 legges, 2 good in 2 ache of 2 reines,  
10 ancles, 3 the 3 bladder, &c.
- 2 it is 1 ſomewhat painefull 1 divert  
2 done either to 2 evacuate
- 1 mould of the head to 1 ſtay rheumes,  
2 draw up the uvula.
- 2 Hypoconders to divert bleeding at the nose: if the right nostrill  
bleed, apply it on the liver, if the left, on the ſpleene, ſo in all other  
parts: *Galen.*
- 3 beginning of the nerves in the poule for Palfie.
- 4 parts under the Paps to divert 1 menstrua,  
2 livers ventositie:
- 5 ribbes to reduce them.
- 6 Navell for the 1 matrix falne, 2 wind collicke,  
3 dolour after purgation.
- 7 Flankes, for ventositie of the ſpleene.
- 8 Vritories to draw downe the ſtone and gravell into the bladder.
- 9 Eares 1 a thing contained therein,  
10 orifice of ulcers to draw out 2 venim or poyſon,  
3 matter, &c.
- 11 tumors to draw matter that lyeth deep to the utter parts, &c.
- 12 necke in ſquinfie, &c.
- 13 biting of venemous 1 beaſts,  
2 wormes, &c.

*Things to be considered before you apply Ventoses.*

Before you  
apply them,  
consider  
these sixe  
things, i.

- 1 Moone, { 1 in the full,  
1 the time } doe it { 2 not in the wane,  
of the } 2 day is best about 2 or 3 after noone,  
3 being of the glasses, &c. on the place is halfe an  
hour.
- 2 in plethoric bodies doe it with scarification:
- 3 if the bloud be { 1 thick, { 1 scarifie the deeper,  
2 and grosse, foment the place with hot  
water, and rubbe it well with a hot  
cloath.  
2 thin, { 1 scarifie lightly,  
2 rub the place with the hand first.
- 4 If you will scarifie, then apply first, ever a dry Ventose, and  
then scarifie, and then set on the Ventose againe, s. A.
- 5 Rub well the place first all about with your hand very well  
to disperse the bloud and humours, before you apply your  
Ventose.
- 6 Apply your Ventose an houre or two after the bath, and ne-  
ver in the bath.

*The manner of applying Ventoses.*

{ 1 Horne, &c. to sucke, prepare the place, and apply them without scarification, then sucke them with your mouth.

{ 2 Glasse, &c. put waxe or some sticking plaister within, in the bottome, then put in your tow that it sticke fast to it, then fire the tow with a candle, and clap the mouth of the glasse close on the place, s. A.

If they be  
of

{ 1 draw sufficient,  
2 remove them often if need be, and new scarifie it, and wipe it dry, and then apply it againe.

{ 3 if it bleed not well after the first scarification, then rub the place with the mough of the glasse, or thryp it with your naile, and garfe it anew, and set on the glasse againe.

{ 4 Let it remaine a reasonable time to draw out sufficient, if not at one time, reiterate it two or three times, and ever scarifie it new.

If winde or evill bloud, grosse and thicke doe it, after that dry the place scarified with a soft cloath, and then anoynt the place after the use of the Ven-

tose with oyle of Roses, fresh Butter, &c.

*After the ventosing is finished.*

- After ven-  
tosing, con-  
sider these  
four things,
- 1 dry the place eyther with a soft
    - 1 cloath,
    - 2 sponge.
  - 2 next, anoynt the place eyther with
    - 1 oyle of roses,
    - 2 fresh butter, &c.
  - 3 he may sleepe within an houre after it.
  - 4 if done with scarification, governe them as those let bloud.

Ventosies

- 1 must not be
  - 1 womens breasts
  - 2 other soft places
 lest they enter too deepe.
- 2 if they will sticke fast being applyed, foment the place.
- 3 must not be kept
  - 1 about the principall parts or members,
  - 2 behinde the
    - 1 necke,
    - 2 shoulders,
    - on the right Hypoconder, &c.

of

I make  
good choice  
of your  
wormes,  
some be

2 these are  
used where  
ventosies  
cannot, as  
on the

3 Diseases  
wherein  
they are  
most u-  
sed, &c.

4 how to  
apply  
them

5 how  
to

6 being fallen, if he bleed  
too much, apply either

I good,  
and are

2 ma-  
ligne or  
vene-  
mous, &c.

1 lips,

2 nose,

3 groyne

4 fingers

5 toes,

1 morphew,

2 ring wormes,

3 great itch in any part, its fitter then scarification,

4 set to the hemeroyds, they evacuate from all the members,  
and excellent for melancholy.

1 first, let the place be very cleane, else they will not bite,

2 then rub the part till it waxe red,

3 then apply them, hold it neere the head with a cloth, then  
pricke the place that it bleed, or put a drop of bloud on the  
place, and then put the head of the Leach to it.

1 make him 1 much 1 cut off his tayle, (gers,  
draw 2 or strip out the bloud with your fin-

2 little, leave him whole, and being full, will fall

2 remove him, put 1 salt, 2 vineger, (of himselfe,  
on his head either 3 sinders or ashes, separate him with a  
hayre.

1 lynt, 2 brent cloath,

3 a cloth wet in cold water and vineger,

4 Hylop stampt, &c.

Of Cetons and the use of them, &c.

1 Quid, it is usually a  
little cord eyther of

- 1 hayre,
- 2 threed,
- 3 filke,
- 4 cloath,
- 5 woollen yarne, &c.

2 the intent why we  
use them is eyther to

1 divert fluxes,

2 draw out humours, &c.

3 manner of  
applying is

1 with fit Instruments,

2 eyther 1 fire much used in old time,  
with 2 out fire, now most in use.

4 the places  
commonly  
of their ap-  
plication,  
are general-  
ly foure, i.  
the

- |   |                 |   |              |
|---|-----------------|---|--------------|
| 1 neck be-<br>hinde, be-<br>tween the<br>first and<br>second<br>vertibers | 1 fluxi-<br>on, | 1 head,                                   | 2 eyes,      |
| to divert   | 2 cat-<br>ters, | 2 eythe-<br>re, &c.                       | 3 gummes,    |
| & draw  | from            | 3 rheums that fal from<br>the head to the | 4 jawes,     |
|   | the             | 3 rheums that fal from<br>the head to the | 5 loynes,    |
|   |                 | 3 rheums that fal from<br>the head to the | 6 backe,     |
|   |                 | 3 rheums that fal from<br>the head to the | 7 hanches,   |
|   |                 | 3 rheums that fal from<br>the head to the | 8 joyns,     |
|   |                 | 3 rheums that fal from<br>the head to the | 1 stomacke,  |
|   |                 | 3 rheums that fal from<br>the head to the | 2 lungs, &c. |

2 Navell swolne with watry humours, &c.

3 cods or scro-  
tum for

1 watry humours,

2 Hernia aquosa, &c.

4 wounds

1 through the

2 thighes,

3 armes, &c.

2 the better to purge the matter.

5 the utili-  
ties are to

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 revell or turne a fluxe to the contrary part,                               | 1 legges,                         |
| 2 derive or draw from the place conjunct,                                     | 2 thighes,                        |
| 3 evacuate,   | 3 armes, &c.                      |
| 4 intercept, prevent or stop a fluxe, that it fall not<br>to a place to hurt. | 2 the better to purge the matter. |

6 the order

1 first dresse it presently with a disgestive two or  
three daies, and so proceed, s. A. to other intentiōs,

2 secondly, put in a new Ceton when need is,  
him after it

3 thirdly, after the Ceton is taken away, purge the  
is done, i. Patient, and so doe before you apply any.

*Of Cauteries in generall with their use, &c.*

Cauterries  
in generall  
are of two  
sorts, i.

1 Actuall  
done by  
metallin in-  
struments,

2 Potentiall  
done by  
burning  
medicines  
applyed,

in the  
apply-  
ing of  
which,  
consider  
gener-  
ally three  
things,  
what to  
doe

1 before, in which consider

- 1 the differences,
- 2 which sort is best for your pur-  
pose,
- 3 their effects,
- 4 how they further your intent,
- 5 who is fit thereto.

6 complexion of the body,  
7 nature of the part,  
the 8 diseale, and how it may be-  
nefit,

- 9 time of application,
  - 10 places usuall thereto.
- 1 to comfort the Patient with  
good words,
  - 2 know how to apply the cauterries
  - 3 prepare the place, f. A.
  - 4 to be carefull in doing it, and doe  
it with good consideration,
  - 5 doe it boldly and effectually, not  
regarding the clamour or cry of  
the Patient, but doe what must  
be done, yet be not butcherly,
  - 6 binde him fast if need be.

2 at the time present, i. to  
3 after it is done, con-  
sider how to

1 Dresse the place,

2 continue the issue, and how  
long,

3 remove the accidents, and  
what they bee that usually  
happeneth thereby.

*Of the actuall Cauteries.*

In actuall  
cauteries  
consider  
these five  
things in  
generall, i.

- 1 it is very profitable in many diseases.
- 2 its made
  - 1 either { 1 gold, 2 silver, 3 iron,
  - of { 4 steele, 5 lead, &c.
  - 2 in divers formes, as the worke and place requires.
  - 1 to the { 1 at the end of the sagittall suture,  
coronal suture { 2 for { 1 megrim,  
3 to draw grosse vapours from  
the braine,  
4 Epilepsia to breath out venemous vapours at the part.
- 3 places to apply them are divers,
- is to
  - 1 revell,
  - 2 as cause { 2 derive,  
3 intercept,  
4 evacuate.
  - 1 without venemous quality, more { 1 healthful, 2 sodainly done  
2 enemy { 1 venime,  
to all { 2 corruption,  
3 free from causing any accident,  
4 to preserve the part from putrifaction,  
5 wonderfull to consume a maligne quality hid in  
the body or member, applyed to the place grieved  
6 excel- { 6 correct a cold weake distemper,  
lent to { 7 consume & dry superfluous moisture,  
8 good in
    - 1 tooth aeh,
    - 2 eares payned,
    - 3 squinsie, { 1 almonds,
    - 4 inflammation of the { 2 columella,
    - 5 rheums
    - 6 polipus
    - 7 ægilops
    - 8 ulcers
    - corosive
    - maling
    - all these following in
      - 9 sciatica,
      - 10 gangrens,
      - 11 great fluxe of bloud,
      - 12 mortification,
      - 13 carbuncles { ma-
      - 14 bubons { ligne
      - 15 corrupt bones to sep.
      - 16 venimousbitings, &c
  - 5 after removing of them, apply a fit digestive to remove the asker, and then use other things, s. A.

1 Medicines

2 Carefully to be considered the nature & temperature of the

3 places

4 Applied to divers other parts

which by extreme heat doe burne the part like fire,

2 of these be divers kinds both

3 simple, 2 compound,

4 naturall, 3 artificiall.

1 person,

2 delicate, 3 and tender use

3 lean, 4 nervous, 5 weaker

4 plied to, if 5 tendous,

heads of Muscles,

1 Veines,

2 Arteries,

3 body repleat, then first bleed,

4 purge, &c.

5 Flux of the Eyes,

6 Megrum, Head-ach,

7 Epilence, Difficult breathing,

8 Oberhalmitis, Redface,

9 Tooth-ach.

10 Eares, Squinsie,

11 Vnus, Almons,

12 falne.

13 Head, 2 Armes,

14 Legs, &c.

15 oftenest to the forehead

16 where the sagital and coronal fures meet, it

17 must penitrare to the

18 bone, good for

19 also behind

20 3 above the ears on each side of the head.

21 at the end of the Suture Lamloyd, nor on the Muscle Crato-

22 phir, to be sure hold your finger on the place, and cause

23 him to open and shut his mouth, to and fro, so may you

24 perceve the Muscles end,

25 betweene the first and second vertib,

26 4 to the neck 1 inveterate flux of the eyes,

27 2 carres 3 to stop them from

28 3 distillations 4 falling to the brest:

29 3 Hem, in the inside of 1 Veins, 2 Arteries,

30 the armes about the midde, 3 but touch them not.

31 of it neere the 4 Arteries,

32 4 on the legge three inches 1 outside betweene the two bones,

33 from the knee either in the 2 inside neere the Veines,

34 1 of the body to issue our matter contained.

35 1 vehement dolour,

36 2 humours maligne,

37 3 vaporous fumes.

38 4 Emanatories 1 to expell

39 2 humours.

40 1 doe it before perfitt suppuration]

# of Bathing, etc.

Baths are either universal or particularly used and are generally of two sorts, i.

## 1 Naturall

in the use of which consider generally five things i. their

## 2 Artificiall

## 2 Effects as to

- 1 bind.
- 2 loose.
- 3 open the pores.
- 4 restraine.
- 5 make thin.
- 6 heat.
- 7 cool.
- 8 dry.
- 9 moisten.
- 10 clese.
- 11 evacuate.
- 12 resolve.
- 13 appease dolour, &c.

## 3 Utilities,

i. as to w

- 1 preserve health.
- 2 cure diseases.

## 1 Preparation of the body before.

- 2 Man-
  - 1 of bathing.
  - 2 to
    - 1 closeth the pores.
    - 2 stops excrements.
    - 3 heats the blood.

## Order, i. the

- 2 Time
  - 1 to bathe
    - 1 in the morning
    - 2 is either
      - 1 fasting.
      - 2 at 4. after-noon.
  - 2 at 4. after-noon.

## 4 Stay-

- 1 day halfe an hour.
- 2 it the
  - 1 in hour.
  - 2 next one hour or two.

## 5 Hurts

- 1 being ill
  - 1 immo-
    - 1 dryeth
    - 2 derately
  - 2 weakens
- 2 used, i.
  - 1 goe not in with a full stomack it hurts much.
  - 2 also not to dry the head well after a Bath doth very much hurt.

of

## Of Frications or Frictions.

39

1 Definition, it is a rubbing or  $\{$  1 generall on all the body,  $\{$  2 friction of the vtter parts of  $\{$  2 a particu-  $\{$  1 Head,  $\{$  2 Arme, the body, or part either  $\{$  lar part as  $\{$  3 Legge, &c.

2 Kinds are three, i.  $\{$  1 hard.

$\{$  2 soft.

$\{$  3 mean.

3 Times  $\{$  1 it may be done at all times, chiefly in the mornings.  $\{$  2 are either  $\{$  1 long.  $\{$  2 short.  $\{$  3 mean.

hard and  $\{$  1 long  $\{$  1 fasteneth, constraineth, makes the flesh hard.  $\{$  2 it  $\{$  2 extenuateth, dissolves, makes revulsion,  $\{$  3 short  $\{$  1 makes the skin red for a time.  $\{$  2 it  $\{$  2 leaveth the flesh moist, and very little hard.  $\{$  3 mean, increaseth and filleth with flesh, but hard.

$\{$  1 evaporateth and breatheth out.

soft and  $\{$  2 diminisheth the flesh.

$\{$  1 long  $\{$  3 openeth the pores of the skin.

$\{$  2 short  $\{$  4 leaveth the flesh soft and moistneth.

4 Effects  $\{$  2 short makes little alteration.

it  $\{$  3 long  $\{$  1 makes thick

$\{$  3 mean  $\{$  2 agments and filleth with flesh, yet  $\{$  2 foggie.

$\{$  1 long diminisheth and leaveth  $\{$  1 hard.  $\{$  3 montith the flesh neither  $\{$  2 soft.

$\{$  2 short  $\{$  1 warmth a little.

$\{$  2 short  $\{$  2 leaveth the flesh in a mean.

$\{$  3 bring  $\{$  1 quality  $\{$  agments the flesh  $\{$  1 hard.

$\{$  so in  $\{$  2 quantity  $\{$  neither to  $\{$  2 soft.

$\{$  1 warme hand.

$\{$  1 either with a  $\{$  2 sponge.

$\{$  3 coarse linnen cloth warme, &c.

5 maner  $\{$  2 in this  $\{$  1 soft and easie till the place become red.

of doing  $\{$  order  $\{$  2 begin below and so ascend upwards.

$\{$  1 disperseth humours.  $\{$  2 spirits.

$\{$  3 excrements.

$\{$  2 warmth and exciteth naturall heat.

$\{$  3 looseth and openeth the pores of the skin.

$\{$  4 mollifieth or hardneth used accordingly.

6 utili-  $\{$  5 diverts Fluxes, Rheumes, &c.

ties it  $\{$  6 canseth free passage of bloud and humours in the fleshy parts.

$\{$  1 Scabs.  $\{$  3 Itch.  $\{$  3 Tumours.

$\{$  7 prevents  $\{$  4 Cramps.  $\{$  5 Cold.

$\{$  or removeth  $\{$  6 Dolour of divers parts.

$\{$  7 Dife.

All the Applicative Medicines which the Chyrurgeon useth, their operations are generally but eleven as followeth.

- These are those eleven as
- 1 Anodines to appease paine are
    - 1 Attractives,
    - 2 Evacuatives,
    - 3 Narcotticks.
  - 2 Repercussives be three
    - 1 cold and moist,  
sorts done either with
    - 2 cold and dry,  
things either by
    - 3 hot and astringent to corroborate.
  - 3 Relolutives are of two sorts, i.
    - 1 Rarificatives,
    - 2 Digestives.
  - 4 Mollificatives done by strong heat and little
    - 1 Drynesse,
    - 2 Moisture.
  - 5 Attractives
    - 1 elementall quality i. heat and thin substance,
    - 2 hidden propertie as Purges worke,
    - done either 3 accident.
  - 6 Suppuratives, i. two sorts done by
    - 1 things hot and moist,
    - 2 accident.
  - 7 Mundificatives they
    - 1 separate
    - 2 draw out excrements by hidden property
    - 3 scour
  - 8 Incarnatives scowre and dry moderately to increase flesh.
  - 9 Conglutinatives be
    - 1 dryer
    - then
    - 2 leſſe dry
    - 3 Cicatrizzlies.
  - 10 Cicatrizzlies be hot and astringent, some
    - 1 proper by nature.
    - 2 Artificiall.
  - 11 Corosives are of three sorts, i.
    - 1 Veficators,
    - 2 Gaſtsticks or ruptories.
    - 3 Cerosives.

More of all these shall follow in order to shew more at large particularly.

# Of Anodines to appease paines.

61

These be generally of two sorts, i.

## 1 Proper and are

- all that contrary to the cause of pain, which is either
  - 1 distemper of
  - 2 cold, & pains, & cause so dain change
  - 3 dry do cause mean pains.
  - 4 moist cause little dolour.
- 2 solution of unitie.
- 1 open, 4 digest, 2 of matter thick, 3 vaporous,
- 2 all 2 purge, 5 attenuate, 3 ter et viscous, 4 sharpe,
- that 3 rarifie, 6 evacuate, 3 ther windy, 3 cold, &c.
- disburthen nature
- 3 done so that it exceed not above one degree of temperature, of the distemper that causeth the pain in either
  - 1 heat, 2 cold, 3 dith, 4 moisture,
  - 2 doe all S.A.
- 4 used
  - 1 first to contrary the disease, 4 Inflammation,
  - 2 in pains that be not very stubborne or rebellious, to resist either in 2 fluxion,
  - 3 tumour, &c.
- 1 Narcotticks, stupifactive, to astonish the sence of the part.
- 2 Seldome used before purging in weak parts, or in a noble part.
- 3 Most commonly cold in the fourth degree.
- 1 as stop the passages of the Animall spirit from the part,
- 4 Such and so deprive the sence thereof,
- 2 as neither paine nor cause doth stupifie and benumme the moves the paine part.

## 2 Improper and are

- 5 Done by accident, as by
  - 1 hard legature.
  - 2 compression.
- 6 Used in biting, that resist all other Medicines, sometimes first, lest the patient perish.
- 1 without addition of Castorium. 2 Mirth.
- 7 Seldome used
  - 2 without those corrections for feare lest they extinguish the naturall heat
  - 3 Saffron, &c.
- 1 cause of paine also consider the cause,
- 2 paine it selfe some Medicines remove the paine and not the cause.
- 3 part pained neither cause but stupifie.

Herein 1 cause of paine also consider the cause,  
 confider the 2 paine it selfe some Medicines remove the paine and not the cause.  
 der the 3 part pained neither cause but stupifie.

Note intolera-  
 ble pains by
 

- 1 inflam- are soothed by
  - 1 bleeding, then 1 Anodines
  - 2 mation net un- 2 purging (part by part) by 2 Narcot-
  - 3 tigated by 3 scarifying the other 2 ticks.
- 2 gängrena Dolor fit medicina doloris.

## Of Repercussions.

Repercus- sives bee generally of 2 sorts either by nature being all of two sorts either	1 watry, cold and moist without any affusion, and therefore weakes	1 Purfiane, a Lettice, 3 Melons, 4 Houlikee, 5 All Narcotticks, &c.
	2 Earthy and astringent of which some bee	2 Doth expell and drive back by cold, &c. 1 cold { + and of earthy parts, 1 grosse { 2 be truly Repercussives, 1 and more effe- { 1 lenitive things, ctual mixt with { 2 Vineger in cold grosse matter, 2 Hot and corroborative and keepe backe Fluxes.
Simple	1 legiture,	1 the part wax black,
Compound	2 compression,	2 it extinguished in naturall heat.
Accident without qua- lity as	3 rolling,	3 bleeding
	4 revulsion, by	4 opposite.
	3 ventolice, &c.	2 friction
		1 the part wax black,
Well to remove your Medicin before	1 Complexion { body, of the { 2 part pained	1 Complexion { body, of the { 2 part pained
To respect	2 Medicine to be { 1 griefe, made fit to the { 2 part offendred	2 Medicine to be { 1 griefe, made fit to the { 2 part offendred
Considere	3 Nature of the part graved, for all parts may not endure like- percussion.	3 Nature of the part graved, for all parts may not endure like- percussion.
	1 Groynes,	1 Groynes,
	1 to the { 2 Aire pits,	2 Aire pits,
	2 Glandies behinde the Eares.	3 Glandies behinde the Eares.
3 By no means	1 Women,	1 Women,
apply repercu- sives	2 Children,	2 Children,
	3 Eunuches.	3 Eunuches.
	1 bodies { 1 plethorick	1 bodies { 1 plethorick
	3 on { 2 full of ill humours	3 on { 2 full of ill humours
	2 make { 1 grosse	2 make { 1 grosse
	3 venemous { 2 sharpe	3 venemous { 2 sharpe
	4 critical { 3 before purging.	4 critical { 3 before purging.
4 Weak repercussives	5 1 inflammatiōns, 2 as Lettice, &c.	5 1 inflammatiōns, 2 as Lettice, &c.
in great	2 disease, 3 avail little.	2 disease, 3 avail little.
	4 straightens the skin,	4 straightens the skin,
	5 stops the passages,	5 stops the passages,
Put no strong repercussive	3 increase the inflammation,	3 increase the inflammation,
on a small defluxion, for it	4 often causeth { 1 scirru,	4 often causeth { 1 scirru,
	2 Induration, &c.	2 Induration, &c.
16 To repell care	1 magnitude of the disease,	1 magnitude of the disease,
fully according	2 Strength of the patient.	2 Strength of the patient.
to the	3 nature of the	3 nature of the
	2 member offendred.	2 member offendred.

## *of Resolutions.*

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2 open the pores of the  
3 relax 4 attenuate humours,  
5 dissipate by evaporation things shut up under  
6 discussion the Skin, and doe ease the paine as  
Anodynes doe, with Ratanas and  
Sage, Ebalus, Melior,  
Dill, Camomillillii.  
Lillies, &c. M

1 increase of superficial  
2 state. 3 humours.

At windy. 3 at hooferous  
2 matter. 3 a hot and moist.

matter so hot and moist.  
Englysh brids to beseech whiche yelbowe, shrewe, & galions, shredes to yach &  
prohibited to be used. **2.** called Diaphoreticka, or relaxatolastenes, or a oyl **Gallionum**,  
yd ynglysshe, son red, & simple; ap thele & such like, ioyce; **3.** **Tbus,** **4.** **Antidacrum, &c.**  
**2.** **Somebe** **5.** **and** **6.** **thynk hys word to be good.** **4.** **Antidacrum, &c.**  
**olde abysm)**  
**2.** **compound as** **1.** **Oile** **7.** **In Bay,** **2.** **Tyles,**  
of **8.** **Nardum,** **9.** **new** **1.**  
**2.** **Diaparma,** **2.**  
**3.** **Caypantium,** **3.**

2 Digestives. 1 then Rarifatives. 2 then 3. 3 bes 2 to divide insensible matter compact.  
however 3 often then Attractives, for of an Attractive applied to a hard body  
is resolutive, but used to some matter, it draweth from within.  
4 Are not used in the increase of Tumours, except Astringents be added, lest  
therby they draw and increase the humor. 5 only in the declination of Tumours.  
C. Skin is thick and hard.

2 wheat, &c. is cold and gross, & mollifie the subtile parts.  
3 Viscous, the other, & His Sister incisives, & it is dry & hard.  
4 Mucous, & belongs to the body, man, & woman.  
5 Impasto, least sonous, because there be many waters.  
6 Are not, meat to the Liver, Spleen, Stomach, Bowels,  
7 Are applyed to a part more sensible as the Nerves.

**S**i incisines to cut and make thin the manner of.

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## Of Mollificatives.

- 1 soften and 1 and to bring them to their naturall estate.  
 relax hard 1 consolation, cure it by things hot and dry.  
 parts 2 hardned either by 1 a drynesse cure it by things hot and little moist, as  
in Scirrus.

2 Temperately hot with- 1 drynesse, for if heat and drynesse joyne together, is causeth  
attraction.  
 out manifest shew of 2 Moyfness such are putrifacives, for if the heat cannot o-  
vercome the moysture, it causeth putrefaction.

3 To worke 1 to moysten as the Sun dissolves Ice, &c.  
 more by 1 drying,  
 strong heat 2 but are temperate in 1 a moystaining.

Some 1 Lillies, 2 Mallowes, &c.  
3 Butter.  
 2 compound as 1 Oiles 2 Lillies, 3 Almonds Dulc.  
4 Cannabell, &c.

5 Many of them are hot in the first, and dry in the second or third degree,  
 to disperse the congealed matter, consuming a partie of the humidities  
 The better to 1 contained within the part affected, but not drawing it by  
diffuse, violence of heat and drith, thereby would follow greater  
hardnesse.  
2 Butter, 3 Galloway.

1 weake as 1 Lantana.  
2 Galanthus.  
 2 strong as 1 Sennacchium of the mafouine parts, &c.  
2 Hand Lips of Vices.  
3 to mollifie Bellye hardened by cold grosse matter and  
Maligne humor, 4 Glendles.

6 Some 1 work by stronger heat then Suppuratives.  
2 Melancholy tumours be exasperated witht mollificatives, & turn to Cancers.

7 Hunc 1 Cancer, 2 full to 3 Maligne tumors, 4 corruption,  
in the use of heat, 5 whatsoeuer must adde incisives or no,  
three things, 6 how much the part differreth in temperature, the better to use fit  
Medicines.

8 Herein 1 consider 3 to distinguish the nature of the disease and 1 discussives,  
parts how it must be done, whether to mixe  
with the mollificatives either  
2 malignificatives to deterge.

1 many desperate scirrus tumors that refust all mollification doe grow hard and  
seneccetic, and become smooth without heare by stopping the pores.  
 Note 2 sometimes the part becomes cold in excessie, so that the native heat shewes plain-  
ly to decay, therefore an Iron Stoyt, &c. to restore the heat, heat againe as Am-  
brys Parthy dectribeth.

of

- Attractives.
- 1 Are gene- { 1 Simple as Amoniacum, Galbanum, Euphorbium, &c.  
rally two, i. 2 Compound.
  - 2 Must neither { 1 Burne.  
2 Discusse.
  - 3 Must be hot with thin substance the better to pierce.
  - 4 Drawes to the outer parts, offensive matter that works within the parts  
 1 Elementall quality of heat and thin substance.
  - 5 worke effects by threes meanes either by
    - 1 The { 1 Loadstone draweth Iron.
    - 2 Hidden pro- { 2 Eat draweth a straw.
    - erties, as { 2 Vomits { 2 workes their effects.
    - 3 Purges { 3 All Antidores against venome, &c.
  - 6 If { 1 Weake adde Oile of Bay, &c. to strengthen them.  
 { 2 Strong and sharpe, adde Oile of Roses, or other lenitives.
    - 1 Open.
      - 1 Heat to cold parts.
      - 2 Thornes, { 1 Wood.
    - 2 Draw out
      - 1 Splin- { 2 Bones.
      - ters of { 3 Iron.
    - 3 Restore cooled parts to life by drawing thither the spirits vitall.
    - 4 Hasten Criticall Tumours.
      - 1 Benummed.
      - 2 Consumed and withered.
      - 3 Cooled by restoring vitall heat and spirit into it by Attractives.

## Of Suppuratives.

- 1 Shut the pores, and so prevent transpiration by  
 2 so increaseth the heat, & turns the matter into pustules, &c.  
 3 By naturall heat, turnes the blond and humours superfluous into matter.  
 4 Differ from molificatives, it being hot, but according to the native heat  
 of the part affected.

Or else Emplastic to augment the naturall heat by  
 closing the pores, & so unable to evaporate, in which they differ from molificatives.

- 1 All that heat, having any moisture.  
 2 Rightly prepared if they little exceed the naturall heat  
 of the member with moisture.  
 3 Such as worke more by abundance of moderate heate  
 then by sharpe qualitie.

## Suppuratives.

5 are generally  
 of two sorts.

## Proper and are

## 4 Either

Lillies.

Figs.

Simple, as

Mystic.

Galbanum.

Amoniacum.

Musilage.

Compound as Diachilon.

Oiles of Lillies.

Lumbric.

Such are Emplasticks that stop the

Repercussives, that by cold pores.

Astringents by their earthy and unctuous bole.

thick parts doe suppurate.

Such as to keep in the heate, and shut the pores for  
 which Sotellis highly commended, to generate  
 pustules, for by keeping in the heat, it increaseth its effects,  
 to thicken the rotten matter, and also it overcommeth other rebellious qualities.

Ripening are used in hindred Repellents,  
 great inflammations whole pustules Resolutives.

increased carnes, with ointments Discussives.

## 2 Accidents.

## 1

## 2

## 3

Great contusions.

Wounds confused.

Phlegmon which will scarify.

Repercussive.

Resolve.

Are in

fed in

1 Clense ulcers, &c. and are hot and of thin substance.  
 2 Purge a  $\{$  1 thick, i. sordes & drawes from the bottome of ulcers.  
 double ex-  $\} 2$  thin and watry, i. fancies, done by drying Medicines.  
 crement, i.  $\} 3$  so every ulcer must be clensed and dried. S. A.

		Licoris.
	1 sweet as	Hony.
	2 Sugar, &c.	
	3 Vineger.	
1 Are	1 simple &c.	2 sower as Tender tops of Vines.
2 some	are either.	3 All lower things, &c.
3		1 Alloes.
		2 Absinth.
		3 Scabeos.
	2 Compound as	1 Lixivium.
		2 Apofolorum.
		3 Precipitate, &c.
	3 Weake.	
	4 Strong.	

These	4 Seperate and draw excrements from ulcers, &c.
	1 to clense ulcers, &c. before the use of incarnatives.
	1 Whole body, whe- $\{$ 1 Healthy, a ther it be $\} 2$ Plethoric.
	2 Part $\{$ 1 Moister. which is $\} 2$ Dryer.
	3 More $\{$ 1 Exquisite. $\} 2$ Dull or senseless.
5 Are used.	2 But first, consider $\{$ 1 Callus. these w <sup>t</sup> the $\} 2$ Dolor.
	3 Acci- $\{$ 3 Induration. dents. $\} 4$ Flux of hu- mours as $\{$ 1 Hot.
	4 Ulcers $\{$ 1 New. whether $\} 2$ Old,
	3 In which $\{$ 1 all the foresaid $\} 1$ Quality. $\{$ As the consider in $\} 2$ medicines they $\} 2$ cause re- mark differ in $\} 2$ Quantity. $\} 2$ quireth.
	1 Dry and painfull, none will agree but a 2 an ulcer. moist absterfive, &c.
	2 moist, none will agree but dry powders, &c.

## Of Incarnatives.

{ 1 get flesh in hollow Ulcers.

{ 1 By moderate drying { a helps Nature to remove superficies.

{ 1 Body, { 1 Temperature of the Part affected.

{ 2 According to the { 2 Quality of the bloud.

{ 3 Differ { 3 Quantity

{ 2 For { 1 Nature is the efficient cause of this worke.

{ 2 Good bloud is the materiall cause.

{ 3 The Medicine { 1 The assisting cause, by consuming the Excrements,

{ 2 Without which it cannot be done,

{ 3 Removes the cause that hinders nature.

{ 3 Must be mixt according to the affects which passeth the Ulcer.

{ 4 Have double virtue to { 1 Scoure and dry without byting or corrosion,

{ 2 Dry the thin Sanies left { 1 Sorder-

{ it cause,

{ 2 The Ulcer to be more filthy.

{ 1 Saith Galen,

{ 2 Forbearing to dry, it consumes the moisture of the bloud that causeth

the flesh.

{ 3 I meane a degree drier { 1 More dry { 1 Inflammation,

then the body or part, if it causeth { 2 Dolour.

either { 3 Acker, &c.

{ 5 Must dry in the first degree { 2 To moist it breeds { 1 Matter of filth,

it be

{ 2 Hollownes for want of drying

{ 4 For { 1 on { 1 adde that which lacketh,

{ 2 another { 2 thing to which is done with things like,

{ 3 diminish & done by contraries

{ 1 Maintained by its like,

{ 2 Every thing is { 2 Destroyed by its contrary.

Weake,

Strong,

{ 6 Are some Simple as { 1 Thus,

Arabic,

{ 2 Sarcocole.

{ 1 Unguentum aurum,

{ 2 Compound as Emplasters,

Powders, &c. fit thereto.

{ 7 To speake truly, no Medicine can properly be called Incarnative.

{ 8 Ought to be more liquid in deep Ulcers or Wounds.

{ 9 Not to be used before the ulcer be

{ 1 cleansed { 2 Inflammation,

{ 2 free from { 3 Fluxion,

{ 4 Hardnesse,

{ 5 Distemper or any accident that may hinder the cure.

{ 10 Dry { 1 little { 2 cause filthy ulcers { 1 Dryeth not enough.

{ 2 much { 2 because the { 2 It's Acrimony doe cause fluxion, &c.

'Also consider some { 1 More drying { 1 then other that are more dry, as the Glandes

parts be lesse dry by nature, and so require a Medicine { 2 Stronger Incarnative

{ must be more dried then the proportion, though the Glandell be lesse dry.

These must be diligently examined and very well considered.

- 1 Are betweene Incarnatives and Cicatrizations  
2 Dry } 2 more } then } Cicatrizations.  
3 Let the Flux by its astringent faculty, being free from detention, and so  
joyneth the parts divided. All are Consolidates.  
the 2 Plantaines, &c.  
1 Only diuerse } 2 Sainfoin } 3 Elder, and the like Cicatrizes.  
their pr- } 4 Sopewoorn, Balsome, &c.  
nature } 5 Aquavita, &c.  
6 Clownes wound-woort.  
4 Doe con- } 7 Turpentine.  
glutinate } 8 Cloves  
someby. } 9 All things acerba, &c.  
1 Bodie be } hard, that is, } robust.  
2 Herein } either } soft, } how } 2 tender.  
consider } 3 New, Hence take  
whether } 4 Old, your In- } 1 qualitie, } of the Medi-  
the } 5 Great, dication } 6 Little. what the } 2 quantitie,  
7 Herein consi- } 7 but divided.  
der before you } 8 Whether the skin be } 2 cleane gone.  
apply them. } 9 That all knit difficulties if the skin be gone by any  
New } (meanes  
Greene Wounds, & brunt  
8 siare } 3 Bloody } 10 Because they let and hinder the flux  
used to } 4 Fistuloes. } of humours from flowing to the  
old } 5 Vleers } place, &c.  
maligne.

Of Cicatrizes, i.e. to progrise skin of sores.

- 1 Dry without Merdication.
  - 2 Astringe, bind, thicken, harden the flesh into a skinny substance called a Cicatrize or skarre.
  - 3 Are also the worke of Nature except something hinder it, which Art must amend.
  - 4 Consume superfluous moisture.
  - 5 Thicken and bind the next adjoyning flesh, and must dry more then Incarnaries.
  - 6 Assist Nature to cause loskarre in stead of skin.
- 1 Only dries and binds, and be true Cicatrizes.
- 7 Are of 2 Be sharpe byting to wast proud flesh, use such sparingly, and that only in hard and rustick bodies, chiefly to sorts, the 3 Only dries moderately without astriction.
- 8 Are used when the ulcer is neer filled with flesh, equall with the skin.

These

- Therein consider**
- 1 The body, if
    - 1 Soft. In sticks, will prove coratives in their Delicate, tender bodies.
    - 2 Rusticks and hard, to these use Cicatrizes more drying.
    - 3 Plethoric, such doe not easily admit Cicatrizes.
    - 4 Cacochymiall, i. of ill juice, these hinder Cicatrizes untill the body be freed from that evill disposition, & brought to a good habit by the helpe of phisick, &c.
  - 1 To remove all such lets as hinder your intent, and then proceede.
  - 2 Whether the ulcer be fed by
    - 1 Liver.
    - 2 Lungs.
    - 3 Spleene.
    - 4 Varicks finding it, &c.
  - 2 Well the present defect of any part cvill affected, for that must be first cured before it be Cicatrized.
  - 3 If hard types of anoyances doe let then scarifie or soften the hardnessse, else it will not Cicatrize.
  - 4 Too
    - 1 much drying leveteth hollow or low.
    - 2 a little, then the skin riseth
    - 2 high railed up.

*New of simple Medicines with their qualities and effects.*

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All simple Medicines have one or many of these fourē  
Elementall qualities, videlicet, either to

- { 1 Heat.  
2 Coole.  
3 Dry.  
4 Moisten.

Heat.	1 Heats.	{ 2 Attracts. 3 Rarifies. 4 Opens the passages and conduits. 5 Digesteth. 6 Suppurat.	{ 1 Violent attraction. 2 Rubification. 3 Consumption. 4 Pining of the parts. 5 Askers. 6 Mortification.
	1 Dryeth.		
	2 Immo-		
	derate		
	3 Inflameth.		
	4 Burneth.		
Cold.	1 Cooleth.	{ 1 Congaleteth. 2 Stoppeth. 3 Restraineth.	{ 1 Moderate. 2 Immoderate.
	2 Moderate.		
	3 Immoderate.		
	4 Lubrifieth, i. makes slippery.		
	5 Mittigateth and sweetmeth.		
	6 Makes smooth.		
Moist.	1 Dryeth.	{ 1 Rarifieth. 2 Attenuateth. 3 Contracts and shrinks.	{ 1 Moderate. 2 Immoderate.
	2 Immoderate.		
	3 Moderate.		
	4 Immoderate.		
	5 Moderate.		
	6 Immoderate.		
Dreath.	1 Stopps or obstrueth.	{ 1 Bloud. 2 Lifts up.	{ 1 Dryeth. 2 Rarifieth. 3 Attenuateth. 4 Causes chaps or fissures.
	2 Lifts up.		
	3 breeds flatous, chiefly if the moisture be vaporous.		
	4 breeds flatous.		
	5 Bloud.		
	6 Contracteth.		

The effects of these qualities be set in certaine order called degrees, because they should be applied by a certaine measure or proportion.

*Example.*

A disease hot in the second degree, the Medicine must be cold in the like degree, or little exceeding, and for your better instruction consider.

That all simple Me- { hot, cold, dry, or { 1 beginning, { first  
dicines be either { moist, either in the { 2 middle, { second  
{ 3 end, { 4 either of { third { degree.  
{ 3 end, { 4 either of { third { degree.

The heat, cold, drith, { first { obscure and insensible,  
or moisture of the { second { manifest and apparent.  
{ 3 third { 3 vehement or violent.  
{ 4 fourth { 4 very immoderate or excessie.

*Example.*

Water only { 1 A little hotter, { first { 1 Hot, { 1 Cold  
{ 2 Manifestly hot, { second { 2 Cold, { 2 Heat  
{ 3 Vehemently hot, { third { 3 Dry, { 3 Moist  
{ 4 Scalding hot. { fourth { 4 Moist & soft.

Judge the like of all other qualities, as of cold, drith, and moysture.

How to deal in all diseases of every Complexion, for either the disease and the complexion agree in quality, or be contrary to each other.

*Example.*

These agree when both the complexion and the disease be either { 1 Hot, { 1 Cold, { Such require more gentle and weaker remedies  
{ 2 Cold, { 2 Hot, { or Medicine.  
{ 3 Dry, { 3 Moist,

If the Complexion { 1 hot, { 1 Mild and least cooling is best,  
and the disease be { 2 cold, { there use { 2 M eanly hot not extreme brings rest,  
both { 3 dry and hard, { things { 3 Least moistning best please.  
{ 4 moist & soft, { 4 That dry least bring best ease.

Remember still to countergard the Complexion.

*Example of Contraries.*

If the complexion & the disease bee { 1 hot, { 1 cold, { Remedies or medicines are  
contrary as the comple- { 2 cold, { 2 hot, { best without surmount the  
xion. { 3 dry & hard, { 3 moist, { temperature of the Complexion, otherwise the  
{ 4 moist & soft, { 4 dry. { Complexion it selfe would  
not affect.

Observe due regard of all the above said things, otherwise you hurt or destroy, and not preserve or cure, for want of the true considerations hereof, great errors are daily committed, as well in many Professors of Physick, as in Surgery a very common fault in many fit to be redressed.

*How*

Divers have shewed the 1 proper nature  
2 qualities  
3 effects  
4 operations } of Medicines drawne by their true effects.

Yet have they other operations which be } 1 not by Elementall qualitie,  
2 done by accident.

Example.

Heat ext- } 1 cooleth the inner part by accident, by opening the pores, and so  
tern } the heat evaporates out with the spirits, and so diminisheth both  
appetite and digestion.  
2 Invironing us, moisteneth by accident, by lubryfying, or moist-  
ning, scattering and spreading the humours congealed and settled  
with cold, so is Venerie thought to moisten.

1 heateth } 1 not by it proper nature,  
2 by accident, example of cold in Winter with out-  
ward cold closeth the pores, lets the expiration of va-  
pours, and issues of naturall heat, and repels that heat  
to the inner parts.

Cold ex- } 2 Doubleth the inward heat, as they that handle snow, feele after  
tern } very great heat by like reason.  
3 furthers concoction.  
4 strengtheneth the appetite, and for that cause the appetite is grea-  
ter in Winter then in Summer.  
5 Dryes by accident, by repelling the moist matter that was ready  
to flow downe to any part.

Example.

By immoderate use of repercu- } 1 flegmatick,  
sives by repel- } 2 grosse,  
ling matter } 3 viscous,

They harden the matter collected & turns  
it into Scirnes, hardnesse from a grosse  
viscous flegme.

Driness, } because they be qualities passive, shew not their operations as  
Moistnesse, } heat and cold doe in their force.

Of the second faculty of Medicines, its that which ensueth the effect  
of the first elementall qualitie, and is as followeth.

Heat doe	1 rarifie,	{	1 stop,
	2 attenuate,		2 repell,
	3 open,		3 confirme or shut up,
	4 attract,		4 congeale or thicken,
	5 mittigate,		5 heape together,
	6 clese.		6 restraine fluxes.
Moist doe	1 soften,	{	1 harden,
	2 relax.		Drith do { 2 stiffen and withhold.

These Medicines following, have their names from  
their Effects.

We call those	1 anodines,	Which doe	1 appease or mittigate paine,
	2 repercuſſives,		2 repell, or dry backe,
	3 relolutives,		3 resolve, rarifie, & open the pores,
	4 mollificatives,		4 mollifie, soften hardnesse,
	5 attractiveſ,		5 draw out,
	6 ſuppurativeſ,		6 turn tumors, &c. to puer, or ſanies,
	7 Mundificativeſ,		7 cleanse filthy ſores, &c.
	8 Incarnativeſ,		8 increase flesh in ſores,
	9 Conglutinativeſ,		9 glue together new wounds,
	10 Cicatrizativeſ,		10 cover a raw ſore with ſkin.
	11 Corofiveſ.		11 gnaw or eat the flesh.

These for the most part are drawne from

first and se-  
cond facul-  
ty some-  
times by

- 1 joyning,
- 2 separating,
- 3 coupling two qualities together.
- 4 on qualitieſ ſ 1 anoidine proper of it ſelſe by a mode-  
only of the firſt | rate heating faculty to eafe paine.
- facultie pro- | 2 anodine to evacuate the matter causing  
ceeds the | paine.

- 3 anodine by { 1 Astoniſh the ſenſe by  
narcotticks } cold, ſimply cauſe reſt.  
to { 3 Provoke ſleepe by cold  
moiſture.

5 Neither of theſe faculties but by an occult property, as  
the Loadſtone draweth Iron, for which no reaſon can be  
ſhewed: Also when by touching the Needle of a Diall,  
it ſhall make that end to ſtand to the North alwayes is by  
occult propertie.

2 the effects  
and operati-  
ons of the  
ſaid facul-  
ties as ſome  
be

- 1 Anodines,
- 2 Repercussives,
- 3 Incarnatives, done by two faculties, { 1 drying.  
as by moderate } 2 cleaſing.
- 4 Cicatrizes, { dry and } 4 more { 1 coglomerates
- 5 Conglutinatives, { aſtringe } 5 leſle, { then } 2 Cicatrizes.

- 6 To move or ſtay { 1 Vrine,  
2 Sweat,  
3 Vomit,  
4 Milke,  
5 Stoole,  
6 Menſtrua,  
7 Hemoraids, &c.

3 A hot and attenuating  
faculty, ſuch

- { 1 move { 2 Vrine,  
3 Menſtes, &c.  
2 cause Milke, &c.

4 The contrary faculties, keepe backe and ſtop the ſame.

5 Occult cauſe, as vomit comes neither from the { first  
ſeconſ } faculty, but  
from an occult or hidden propertie, naturally planted in any vomitory  
Medicine, &c.

*Of the fourth faculty of Medicine.*

1 Dependencie, i. they worke only by an occult propertie found out by experience, and no reason to be shewed why it doth so.

2 Difference is

1 It works not by Elementall qualities of

1 Heat.

2 Cold.

3 Drith.

3 Moisture.

2 Also this, we see that divers being hot, cold, dry, or moist in on and the same degree, yet produce not the like effects.

1 More in one part then in another.

2 Such that they purge humour more then another.

3 Knowne only by experience.

3 Manner  
of working  
their effects  
is

Thus that some  
hot and dry in  
the second de-  
gree doe cause  
either

1 Vomit,

2 Egestion,

3 Sweat,

4 Vrine,

5 Milke,

6 neither

all by an occult property for

which no reason can be gi-

ven why or how they doe

so.

5 As

1 Agaric, 2 draw 1 Flegme 2 the 1 head & joynts,

2 Rubetb, 2 Choler 2 fro 2 liver & reines.

1 on simple facultie alone.

4 Medicines are fur-  
nished some with

2 More and those contrary, of which the taste will  
manifest it unto you.

1 To worke part then another, and none  
more on this humour can finde out the reason,  
but only experience.

5 Meanes are partly  
taken, from the parts  
they most respect in  
their operations, as

2 Cephalicks,

3 Pulmonicks,

4 Cordials,

5 Hepaticks,

6 Spleniticks,

7 Diuriticks,

8 Arthriticks,

1 Head,

2 Lungs,

3 Hearr,

4 Liver,

5 Spleene,

6 Reines,

7 Toynts.

Now

*Now of the Tastes, in which consider these things following.*

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1 Definition, it is a decoction of humiditie into drynesse, first giving a taste on the tongue, according to the varietie of the matter.

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 3 Hot as                | { 1 Acide,<br>{ 2 Bitter,<br>{ 3 Salt.         |
| 2 Kinds 9, i. 3 Cold as | { 1 Acerbe,<br>{ 2 Austere,<br>{ 3 Acid.       |
| 3 Temperate as          | { 1 Sweet,<br>{ 2 Oily or fat,<br>{ 3 Insipid. |

3 Differences are according to the degrees of concoction it is { 1 great in hot { 2 lesser in cold { 3 mean intēperate taste

{ 1 That turnes moist into drynesse.

{ 2 Which is divers by degrees of concoction.

4 Cause

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 complexion being either   | { 1 hot,<br>{ 2 cold,<br>{ 3 dry,<br>{ 4 moist,<br>{ 5 temperate. |
| 2 Of taste is in these two. | { 1 thick,<br>{ 2 thin,<br>{ 3 mean.                              |

{ 1 Knowne by applying on the tongue well disposed by the nerves.

{ 2 Taste which is { 1 strongest of hot, { 2 least of cold, { 3 mean of temperate taste.

3 Signes  
are

3 Complexion

1 Hot causeth five tastes,

4 substances { 1 thick substance causeth taste either  
are 3.i. { 2 Thin substance cause taste either

3 Mean substance cause taste either

{ 1 sweet,  
2 bitter,

3 Oily or unctuous,  
4 Salt,

5 biting taste.

{ 1 sowe,

2 leſſe ſowe,

3 yet leſſe ſowe,

4 insipid, watry without taste:

{ 1 ſweer,

2 bitter,

3 ſowre.

{ 1 biting taste ſharpe,

2 Oily,

3 ſowrith.

{ 1 ſharpe biting.

2 ſalt,

3 watry.

Nature observes this order in concoction of most bodies.

- 1 The Acerbe taste should take place.
- 2 The Austere.
- 3 The Acide.
- 4 The next instruction of concoction ariseth thus,
  - 1 without taste.
  - 2 Oily.
  - 3 Sweet, perfectly, concoct, and temperate.
- 5 If
  - 1 salt,
  - 2 bitter,
  - 3 acrid,
 This concoction exceeds the bonds of mediocritie in the highest excesse of almost a fiery heat.
- 6 Note that all things that be by nature taste lesse, doe not always ascend to the heighth of sweetnesse by the degreese of
  - 1 Acerbitie,
  - 2 Austeritie,
  - 3 Aceditie.
 As if by absolute necessarie that all sweet things must first passe these three degrees.
- The order of this concoction.
  - 1 ripe are some
    - 1 sowe,
    - 2 bitter,
    - 3 salt.
  - 2 unripe are sweetish which after further concoction become
    - 1 bitter,
    - 2 austere,
    - 3 sowe.
 Which is a perfection in nature by full ripenesse and convocation, and not an excesse in (nature in that species).
  - 8 In many things the sweet and fatty taste becomes so by concoction, as in
    - 1 Grapes.
    - 2 Figs.
    - 3 Peares.
    - 4 Apples, &c.

Now

1 Definition, it is a harsh taste as in unripe fruits betweene bitter  
and sourish, being yet all raw.

2 Kinds vary according to the {  
    1 temperature,  
    2 substance.

3 Difference it is {  
    1 dryer  
    2 colder  
    3 grosser  
    4 earthier  
    5 lesse moister  
    6 much lesse moist then Acide.  
                } than Austere.

4 Temperature, it is {  
    1 notably cooling and drying.  
    2 of cold, grosse, and earthy substance be-  
        ing yet all raw and vnripe.

5 Effects, it is {  
    1 condensative, i. to {  
        1 thicken.  
        2 harden.  
        3 congeale.  
    2 refreshing.  
    3 stopping.  
    4 restraining.  
    5 repelling.  
    6 binds  
    7 exasperates } chiefly in the superficall parts.

6 Some is as the taste of {  
    1 Granat peeles,  
    2 Galls,  
    3 Tan or Oke barke,  
    4 Sumach,  
    5 Cypresse Nuts, &c.

7 Some performe as are said  
in Austere, farre more power- {  
    1 earthy,  
    2 cold,  
    3 dry, } Not partaking of wa-  
fully being absolutely } try moisture.

Note that fruits Acerbe before they be ripe, having accession of  
heat, turne sweet as Chestnuts, doc.

of

- Austere the
- 1 Definition, it is much Acerbe, but milder, not so harsh.
  - 2 Kinds are according to the
    - 1 temperature,
    - 2 substance.
  - 3 It increaseth a degree in concoction, more towards maturity, then Acerbe.
  - 4 It consists in a medium
    - 1 dry as Acerbe,
    - 2 moist as Acide.
  - 5 Only by heat and moisture either by
    - 1 Aire,
    - 2 Water,
    - 3 Moisture only.
  - 6 Having accession of moisture only, and that more grosse of Acerbe, and so causeth Austere.
  - 7 Both Austere and Acerbe are in like degree cold, but austere is the moister.
    - 1 heat alone
    - 2 moisture alone
    - 3 having either
      - 1 airy
      - 2 watry
      - 3 pale
      - 4 sweet
      - 5 Oily
  - 8 Differences
    - 1 more
    - 2 sometimes
    - 3 It gets sometimes
    - 4 Both together are joyned.
    - 5 If the cold remayning in fruits, a subtle humiditie grew, it causeth taste Acide.
    - 6 If it have a watry
      - 1 sweet
      - 2 Oily
    - 7 taste, if the moisture growing with heat be
      - 1 sweet
      - 2 Oily
    - 8 It turns either to
      - 1 Oily
      - 2 Oily
  - 9 If it be cold and dry, but not so much as Acerbe,
  - 10 Its
    - 1 temperature,
    - 2 Neare in effect,
  - 11 to acerbe, but lesse drying.
  - 12 Temperature, sappy bodies acerbe
    - 1 Austere,
    - 2 as they get a divers
    - 3 conjunctly.
    - 4 become sweet by the
    - 5 Acide,
    - 6 increase in heate &
    - 7 interposed degree of
    - 8 Oiliness
    - 9 moisture either
    - 10 seperately.
  - 13 Effects are as they be
    - 1 cold, they expell fluxes,
    - 2 dry and earthy
    - 3 they doe
      - 1 condense,
      - 2 thicken,
      - 3 stop,
      - 4 straighten the passages,
      - 5 restraine,
      - 6 conglutinate,
      - 7 cicatrize,
    - 4 such are raw unripe fruits.
  - 14 Some consist in a meane, i. a more earthy body, as it is apparent in
    - 1 Grapes,
    - 2 Sardines,
    - 3 Gooseberries,
    - 4 Crabs, all fruits.
  - 15 Some is changed
    - 1 Acerbe fruit, i. heat only augmented become sweet,
    - 2 unripe by 2 cold being grosse of acerbe turne austere.
    - 3 Ex ample. 2 Cold in fruits augmented, & there retained is turned into Acide.
    - 4 Heat and moisture i. ayrie, 2 they augment together, if 2 watry, 3 passe to 2 sweet

1 Definition, it is a source to the Wineger,

2 Definition, it is a source to Verjuice,

3 Definition, it is a source to Aligere,

Sowre juices, &c.

2 Kinds are according to the

3 substance.

1 According to the kinds.

2 More subtle then any of the two former tasts.

1 piercing or penetrating.

3 The subtillier the more 2 It divides almost as

powerfully as the Acride.

1 thicker in substance,

4 The 1 The duller in o-

2 colder the temperature,

The duller in o-

operation.

1 without naturall heat,

4 Temper-  
ature

1 is 2 cold and watry,

3 subtillier then Acerbe or Austere,

4 neere in effect to Acerbe, but lesse drying.

1 attenuates,

2 insides,

3 diuides,

4 penetrates,

5 opens obstructions,

6 cleaseth,

7 repels all fluxions by its deep piercing cold,

8 dryes strongly even in its watry consistance.

1 Bleedings.

2 Hæmorrhoids.

3 Dislentories.

1 Vineger,

2 Verjuice,

1 Lemmons,

3 Juice of

2 Sorrell,

4 Cherries,

5 Barbaries,

6 Sloes, &c.

Thus farre of the three cold tasts.

*Now of temperate tastes, and first of Insipide.*

*Insipide  
the*

- 1 Definition it is { 1 fresh or tastlesse as water,  
                   { 2 improperly called a taste,  
                   { 3 rather a privation of tastes.
- 2 Kinds are according to the { 1 temperature,  
                   { 2 substance:  
                   { 3 it increaseth a degree in concoction from the former  
                   more towards maturity.
- 3 Diffe- { 1 inclineth more to warmnesse then Acide,  
           rences { 2 it { 1 cooleth and is grosser substance.  
                   { 2 it is cold and moist with a little naturall heat, but not  
                   so much as the two following, yet sweetish, not  
                   brackish but watrish.
- 4 Tempe- { 1 taste, as water simply,  
           ture { 2 It is without { 1 Pores,  
                   { 2 smell.
- 5 its effects, { 1 it draweth together the { 1 Orifices of the veines,  
           and { 2 repercuteth and restraineth by cooling.  
                   { 3 constipates.  
                   { 4 stupifieth and astonisheth the member.  
                   { 5 moistneth and thereby softneth.  
                   { 6 cooleth and quencheth heat.
- 6 Some manifesteth its force in { 1 Taste { 1 Water chiefly.  
                   { 2 Melons.  
                   { 3 Cucumbers.  
                   { 4 Gourds.  
                   { 2 All of watry tastlesnesse.

*The*

1 Definition it is as Hony, Sugar, Manna, sweet Fruits, &c.

2 Kinds are divers according to the 1 temperature.  
2 substance.

3 Differences it 1 is made by moderate and well growing heat.

2 consisteth in 1 thin and hot, then Insipide,  
a matter more 2 grosse then the oily, from which  
in the first qualities it do not differ.

4 Temperature it is of 1 hot 2 ayrie 3 nature

temperate

clenseth.

2 digesteth.

1 very sweet 3 concocteth.

4 ripeneth.

5 relaxeth.

6 asswageth paines.

7 glueth.

Sweet taste  
the

5 Effects

2 All sweet things worke effects 1 temperatures.  
according to its differences of 2 substance.

1 Milke.

2 Honey.

3 Sugar.

4 Manna.

Some is such as are

as milke, honey, sugar, manna,

almonds, &c.

fruits, &c.

1 Oiles

2 Fats

3 Sweet

The third and last temperate taste is oily.

1 Definition it is a taste as { 1 Oile,  
2 Butter,  
3 Greale,  
4 Marrow, &c.

2 Kinds are divers according to the { 1 temperature,  
2 substance.

3 Diffe- { 1 greene unripe { 1 Olives.  
rences { 2 some are made of { 2 mature, or ripe  
{ 3 new and pure,  
{ 3 some be { 2 old and musty,  
{ 3 acid by nature as that of { 1 Lions,  
{ 3 Foxes, &c

4 Tem- { 1 hot, { 1 affecteth,  
perature { 2 moist, { 2 relaxeth,  
{ 3 aerie, { 3 mollifieth,  
{ 3 lubrifieth,  
{ 5 appeaseth pain.

2 Effects

6 Which are such as { 1 Oile Olive,  
2 fresh Butter,  
3 Greates,  
4 Marrowes,  
5 Divers other { 1 Oiles,  
2 Fats, &c.

Oily taste  
the

Thus much of temperate tastes.

Now follow the threc hot and sharp tastes, as first of salt taste { 1 salt.  
 2 bitter.  
 3 acride.

1 Definition, the taste is manifest yet of divers kinds.

2 Kinds as divers according to the substance,

1 temper-ature, 2 sub-stance,

therof as { 1 common Salt.  
 2 niter,  
 3 gemma.  
 4 armoniac,  
 5 naturall,  
 6 artificial,  
 7 Sea-water, &c.

3 Differences are { 1 according to the substance.

1 naturally so  
 2 some  
 3 natures too long here to be of divers effects recite.

Salt taste the { 4 Temperature { 1 are they  
 2 proceed from an earthy drynes.

1 hot,  
 2 dry,  
 3 astringent,  
 4 are lesse earthy then bitter things.

5 Effects, it { 1 contracteth the pores,  
 2 cutterh,  
 3 clenseth,  
 4 scoureth,  
 5 restraineth,  
 6 preserveth from putrifaction,  
 7 dryeth without manifest apparence of great heat,  
 8 digesteth,  
 9 shuts up or thrust together.  
 10 have many strange operations.

Salt are either { 1 common,  
 2 naturall,  
 3 artificial, being divers and rare secrets.

*The second hot taste is bitter taste.*

- 1 Definition this taste is manifest, as Aloes, Absinthium, &c.
- 2 Kinds are more or lesse according to the { 1 temperature,  
2 substance.
- 3 Differences are divers according as they differ in { 1 temperature  
2 substance.
- 4 Temper- { 1 hot,  
ature is { 2 earthy and grosse,  
{ 3 drying,  
{ 4 abundant heat torrified and dried up.
- Bitter taste the { 1 purge  
{ 2 void superfluous humours.
- 5 Effects taken, { 1 in- { 1 pores,  
wards { 2 void superfluous humours. { 2 mouthes, of the veins oft by  
it doth { 3 open { 1 the { 3 passages, { 2 their abstergent fa-  
{ 3 open { 2 Subtile and thin. { 3 cultie,  
{ 1 the { 4 & so { 1 menstria,  
{ 2 outward it { 2 wipeth, { 2 superfluous humours from  
{ 3 scoureth, { 3 scoureth, { 3 the bodie.
- 6 Some as, such as { 1 Aloes,  
{ 2 Gentian,  
{ 3 Absinthium,  
{ 4 Century,  
{ 5 Colofinth,  
{ 6 Fumitorie, &c.

*The*

The third and last hot taste is Acride of sharpe.

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Acride taste the

- 1 Definition, it is a hot biting fiery taste as Pepper, &c.
- 2 Kinds are divers according to the 1 temperature,  
2 substance.
- 3 Differences are  
2 Also to be considered,  
2 Some are
- 4 Temperature  
1 hot.  
2 dry.  
3 subtle.  
4 biting.  
5 fires, &c.
- 5 Effects they  
1 heat, prick, bite.  
2 open the passages.  
3 penitrate.  
4 attenuate.  
5 draw out grosse humours.  
6 evacuates and urine.
- 6 Things fit to accomplish this are—  
1 tends forth  
2 digesteth.  
3 inciteth.  
4 drieth.  
5 purgeth and clengeth.  
6 consumes.  
7 liquifieth.
- 7 I blisters.  
8 cause 2 asters.  
9 3 rubification.
- 8 1 kind,  
2 temperature,  
3 substance.
- 9 How and in what manner to use them.
- 10 I venemous.
- 11 1 inwardly safely  
2 used 2 Mustard,  
3 outwardly, and not inwards.  
4 both inwards and outwards.
- 12 1 Arsenicum,  
2 Realger,  
3 and Sublimate, &c.
- 13 1 Vesica-  
2 tores as 1 Cantarades,  
3 Sperewort, &c.
- 14 1 Calx viva,  
2 Lixivivum,  
3 Oile of Sulphur, &c.
- 15 1 Pepper.  
2 Cloves.  
3 Greines.  
4 Ginger.  
5 Garlick.  
6 Onions.  
7 Squilla.  
8 All the abovesaid and divers others to be used in time and place as occasion serveth.  
9 Exceeding the bounds of mediocritie in excesse and fiery heat.

1	Philippines	16	Philippines fit to receive immigrants
2	Hawaii	17	3 Immigrations
3	Philippines	18	3 Immigrations
4	Hawaii	19	3 Immigrations
5	Philippines	20	3 Immigrations
6	Hawaii	21	3 Immigrations
7	Philippines	22	3 Immigrations
8	Hawaii	23	3 Immigrations
9	Philippines	24	3 Immigrations
10	Hawaii	25	3 Immigrations
11	Philippines	26	3 Immigrations
12	Hawaii	27	3 Immigrations
13	Philippines	28	3 Immigrations
14	Hawaii	29	3 Immigrations
15	Philippines	30	3 Immigrations
16	Hawaii	31	3 Immigrations
17	Philippines	32	3 Immigrations
18	Hawaii	33	3 Immigrations
19	Philippines	34	3 Immigrations
20	Hawaii	35	3 Immigrations
21	Philippines	36	3 Immigrations
22	Hawaii	37	3 Immigrations
23	Philippines	38	3 Immigrations
24	Hawaii	39	3 Immigrations
25	Philippines	40	3 Immigrations
26	Hawaii	41	3 Immigrations
27	Philippines	42	3 Immigrations
28	Hawaii	43	3 Immigrations
29	Philippines	44	3 Immigrations
30	Hawaii	45	3 Immigrations
31	Philippines	46	3 Immigrations
32	Hawaii	47	3 Immigrations
33	Philippines	48	3 Immigrations
34	Hawaii	49	3 Immigrations
35	Philippines	50	3 Immigrations
36	Hawaii	51	3 Immigrations
37	Philippines	52	3 Immigrations
38	Hawaii	53	3 Immigrations
39	Philippines	54	3 Immigrations
40	Hawaii	55	3 Immigrations
41	Philippines	56	3 Immigrations
42	Hawaii	57	3 Immigrations
43	Philippines	58	3 Immigrations
44	Hawaii	59	3 Immigrations
45	Philippines	60	3 Immigrations
46	Hawaii	61	3 Immigrations
47	Philippines	62	3 Immigrations
48	Hawaii	63	3 Immigrations
49	Philippines	64	3 Immigrations
50	Hawaii	65	3 Immigrations
51	Philippines	66	3 Immigrations
52	Hawaii	67	3 Immigrations
53	Philippines	68	3 Immigrations
54	Hawaii	69	3 Immigrations
55	Philippines	70	3 Immigrations
56	Hawaii	71	3 Immigrations
57	Philippines	72	3 Immigrations
58	Hawaii	73	3 Immigrations
59	Philippines	74	3 Immigrations
60	Hawaii	75	3 Immigrations
61	Philippines	76	3 Immigrations
62	Hawaii	77	3 Immigrations
63	Philippines	78	3 Immigrations
64	Hawaii	79	3 Immigrations
65	Philippines	80	3 Immigrations
66	Hawaii	81	3 Immigrations
67	Philippines	82	3 Immigrations
68	Hawaii	83	3 Immigrations
69	Philippines	84	3 Immigrations
70	Hawaii	85	3 Immigrations
71	Philippines	86	3 Immigrations
72	Hawaii	87	3 Immigrations
73	Philippines	88	3 Immigrations
74	Hawaii	89	3 Immigrations
75	Philippines	90	3 Immigrations
76	Hawaii	91	3 Immigrations
77	Philippines	92	3 Immigrations
78	Hawaii	93	3 Immigrations
79	Philippines	94	3 Immigrations
80	Hawaii	95	3 Immigrations
81	Philippines	96	3 Immigrations
82	Hawaii	97	3 Immigrations
83	Philippines	98	3 Immigrations
84	Hawaii	99	3 Immigrations
85	Philippines	100	3 Immigrations

Here follow the things of most note to be considered in every particular Region, part and member of the bodie.

Things of note concerning the head are generally, these two, i.e. the parts contai—

1 thing, be s. i. the

2 ned, are s. i. the

1 Haire.

2 Skin.

3 Membrana carnoſa.

4 Pericranium.

5 Crania, or Scull.

1 Dura

mater.

2 Pia

3 Retemirabile.

4 Vermiformis.

5 Cerebrum.

1 Bones.

2 Front.

3 Temples.

4 Eie-browes.

5 Eie-lids.

6 Eies.

7 Eares.

8 Nose.

9 Cheekeſ.

10 Mouth, also

the

11 Chin.

1 Lips.

2 Teeth.

3 Tongue,

4 Uvula.

5 Pallat.

6 Jayves.

1 Spondels.

2 Legamenta.

3 Tendons.

4 Nerves.

5 Veines.

6 Arteries.

7 Nucha.

8 Paxwax.

9 Muscles.

10 Almonds.

11 Epiglott.

12 Isophagus.

13 Iſmon.

14 Thacbia Arteria.

15 Gula.

Things of note of the parts of the neck, are these 15 following, i.e.

Things of  
note of the

4 shoulder  
and great  
arme are  
14. i. the

5 Breast  
are gene-  
rally two,  
i. the things  
contay-

- 1 Bones.
- 2 Cartilages.
- 3 Ligaments.
- 4 Marrow.
- 5 Tendons.
- 6 Muscles.
- 7 Nerues.
- 8 Veines.
- 9 Arteries.
- 10 Panicles.
- 11 Flesh.
- 12 Skin.
- 13 Haire.
- 14 Nailes.

- 1 Utter skin.
- 2 Flesh.
- 3 Muscles.
- 4 Panicles.
- 5 Bones.
- 6 Cartilages.
- 7 Nucha.
- 8 Paxwax.
- 9 Ligaments.
- 10 Nerves.
- 11 Paps.
- 12 Plura.

- 1 Trachia arteria.
- 2 Oesophagus.
- 3 Heart.
- 4 Panicles.
- 5 Lungs.
- 6 Midriffe.

Things

Things of  
note of the

6 Region of the belly are in generall two, i. the things contay-

1	Myrac.
2	Syphac.
3	Bones.
4	Nucha.
5	Nerves.
6	Ueines.
7	Arteries.
8	Muscles.

1	Cale.
2	Liver.
3	Gall.
4	Spleene.
5	Stomack.
6	Intestines.
7	Mesenterium.
8	Reines.
9	Bladder.
10	Spermatick vessels.
11	Matrix.

{ 12 parts below without froth. be three, i. the

1	Groyne.
2	Yard.
3	Cods.

7 Great legge it is { 1 divided into three parts, i. the { 1 Thigh.  
{ 2 As in the great armie the Nucha excepted, and so but 13 particulars. { 2 Shank. { 3 Foot.

*A briefe Anatomie of the parts of the bodie in generall, and  
first of the simple Members.*

Simple members are  
11. besides Haire and  
Nailes, as

- 1 Bones.
  - 2 Cartalages, or gristles.
  - 3 Legaments.
  - 4 Nerves, or sinewes.
  - 5 Cords, or tendons.
  - 6 Veines.
  - 7 Arteries, or heart pipes.
  - 8 Panicles, or Felmes.
  - 9 Flesh.
  - 10 Fat.
  - 11 Skin.
  - 1 Haire,
  - 2 Nailes,
- these two be excrementall parts.

1 Bones are

- 1 Simple.
- 2 Spermatick.
- 3 Cold.
- 4 Dry.
- 5 Inflexible, i. without feeling.
- 6 Inflexible, i. without bowing.
- 7 The bearers up of the body.
- 8 Many for divers causes.
- 9 248 in number after *Aviden*.
- 10 307. after *Solin* other.

2 Cartalages are

- 1 Simple.
- 2 Spermatick.
- 3 Cold.
- 4 Dry.
- 5 Insensible.
- 6 Partly flexible.
- 7 Ordained for five causes.
- 8 Next to the bones in hardness.

Leg-

Legaments  
are

- 1 simple.
- 2 spermatick.
- 3 cold.
- 4 dry.
- 5 insensible.
- 6 flexible.
- 7 to bind the bones together.
- 8 resting places to divers sinewes.
- 9 to hold up divers members.
- 10 harder } Nerves.
- 11 softer } Gristles.
- a substance that springeth out of the bones and gristles.

Nerves are

- 1 called finewes.
- 2 simple.
- 3 spermatick.
- 4 cold.
- 5 dry.
- 6 sensible.
- 7 flexible.
- 8 strong.
- 9 tough.
- 10 of two sorts, &c. } 1 sensatives.
- 11 motives. } 2 motives.
- the things that give voluntary motion to the cords, &c
- the instruments to convey the Animall spirits.

Cords are

- 1 called tendons.
- 2 simple in qualitie, but compound in substance.
- 3 spermatick.
- 4 cold.
- 5 dry, } 1 strong.
- 6 very } 2 tough.
- 7 partly sensible.
- 8 made of nerves and legaments for three causes.
- 9 mean, between legaments and nerves.

- 1 simple.
- 2 spermatick.
- 3 cold.
- 4 dry.

5 the vessels to carry the bloud nutritive.  
6 all begun in the Liver.

6 Veins are

- 7 with on only coat or covering.
- 8 hollow of a nervous substance.
- 9 divers where- *porta*, in that hollow  
of two are most principall, i. *vena cava*, in the bunchy  
part of the Liver.
- 10 said to be 365 of note, beside the Capillar Veines.

- 1 simple.
- 2 spermatick.
- 3 cold.
- 4 dry.
- 5 hollow and nervous.
- 6 all begun at the heart.

7 Arteries  
are

7 All with two coats, except *Arteria venalis*.

8 divers whereof two are principals as *Arteria magna*  
*venalis*.

9 the Pulse.

10 vessels to carry abroad the vitall bloud and spirits.

11 *periosteum*, i. the felmes that cover the

1 simple as bones.

2 *mediastina, &c.*

1 some 2 compound as *Diaphragma, &c.*

8 Panicles  
are

- 2 spermatick.
- 3 cold.
- 4 dry.

5 made some to 1 cover divers members.

2 divide parts on from another.

flesh

9 flesh is

- 1 simple.**
- 1 some } 2 compound.
- 2 sanguine not spermatick.
- 3 hot.
- 4 moist.
- 5 caused of bloud } 1 simple and pure.
- 6 of three kinds as } 2 muscular, or brawny.  
flesh, } 3 Glandulous, or kernelly.

10 fat is

- 1 simple.
- 2 not spermatick.
- 3 cold.
- 4 moist.
- 5 insensible.
- 6 made of the subtle parts of the bloud.
- 7 without sinewes in it.
- 8 of three } 1 *Adeps*, i. is that next under the skin,  
kinds, i. } 2 *Pinguedo*; i. is that mixt with the flesh.  
} 3 *Auxungia*, i. that about the Kidneys and  
Intrailes.

11 skin is

- 1 simple.
- 2 partly spermatick,
- 3 temperate.
- 4 strong.
- 5 tough.
- 6 flexible.
- 7 sensible.
- 8 of two } 1 *Epidermis*, i. is that true thin outer Skin.  
sorts, i. } 2 *Panniculus carnosus*, i. the inner fleshy Skin.

- 9 made } 1 temperate the better to judge,  
} 2 of } 1 Veines.  
} 2 Arteries.  
} 3 Nerves.

10 of divers properties in certaine places, and varieth according  
to the place whereon it groweth, for some } may  
you } cannot } slay.

of

*Of the Excrementall parts aforesaid.*

1 Excrementall parts and no members.

2 made of grosse fumosities.

3 cold.

4 dry.

1 Haires

are

1 to cause comelinesse.

5 made 2 evacuate fumosities of the third digestion.

to 3 shew by their colour, &c. the temperature  
of the brain.

6 Superfluities.

1 Excrementall parts and no members.

2 superfluities.

3 cold.

4 dry.

5 softer then bones.

2 Nailes

are

6 Tough like horne.

7 Engendred of earthy vapours.

the better to hold.

8 made

1 claw and scratch.

2 to 1 divide things the better.

*A briefe Anatomy of the componnd members the better to helpe  
the memory, for the attaining thereof with Expedition.*

97

Things of note  
concerning the  
head are gene-  
rally these two  
i. the parts con-  
tay-

1. ning, are in particular  
5. i. the  
2 ned, are these 5. i. the

1 Haire,  
2 Skin,  
3 Flesh,  
4 Panicle, *Pericranium*,  
5 Scull.

1 Dura Mater.

2 Pia Mater.  
3 Retemirabile.  
4 Vermiformis.  
5 Braines.

*A further relation of those ten parts, what they are, with their proper places, &c.*

1. The 5 parts co-  
taining, i. the  
5 Cra-  
na the  
Scul have

1 Haire, *crinis*, is sufficiently spoken of in the tract of simple mem-  
bers.  
2 Skin, *i. cutis*, is that in which the haire groweth.  
3 *Membrana carnosa* is the hard flesh on the head growing be-  
tweene the utter Skin and *Pericranium*.  
4 *Pericranium* is the Panicle that covereth the Scull without froth,  
between the *membrana carnosa*, and the bones of the Scull.

1. 1. *os coronale*, i. the bone of the fore-  
head.

2. 3. 2. *os s. lateralia*, i. the fide bones of the  
head.

4. 5. 2. *os petrosa*, i. the hard stony bones  
of the eares whereon they grow.

1. 7. *bones*, i. *os s. basileum*, called *Parietale*.

6. 1. *os. Basileum*, 2. i. the foundation bone

of the head.

1 called *lauda*, or *occipitall bone*.

2 *occiput* 2 is the bone wherein the hole,  
afore the *Nucha* passeth.

1 *Coronale*, i. it goeth crosse over  
the mould of the head.

2 *Sagittales* joyneth the side bones  
to the crown of the head.

3 *Jamoides* joyneth the hinder  
ends of the side bones to the  
bone *occipitall*.

2. 5 sutures,  
or seames, i.  
3 true  
2. 2. False, that joyn the eare-bones to the  
side bones of the head.

- The five things contained, i. the
- 1 *Duramater*, is the thick hard panicle within the Scull next under it.
  - 2 *Pia mater*, is the soft mother, or panicle, next uuder *Dura mater*, in this the braine is wrapped.
  - 3 *Rete mirabile*, i. the wonderfull Net, is set under the panicles, and is composed of Arteries that come from the heart, herein is the vitall spirits made Animall, in this Net is the braine inclosed, from this hath the spirit of feeling its first creation, & thence passeth to other parts.
  - 4 *Vermiformis* i. the two Wormelike substances in the middle ventricle of the head.

*Cerebrum* is the brains, it

i is of two sorts, i.

1 *Cerebrum* is the great marrowy substance in the fore-part of the head, &c.

2 *Cerebellum*, it is the little hard braine in the hinder part of the head.

2 have 3 ventricles, i. the

1 former  
2 middle  
3 hinder ventricle.

### Of the Anatomy of the face.

Things of most note of the parts of the face are these eleven, i. the

- 1 Bones,
- 2 Front,
- 3 Temples,
- 4 Eye-browes,
- 5 Eye-lids,
- 6 Eyes,
- 7 Eares,
- 8 Nose,
- 9 Cheeks,
- 10 Mouth,
- 11 Chin.

*A further relation of those parts, for your better understanding hereof.*

- ſ 1 Bones called *os a facies*, are nine.
- 2 Front, called *frons*, i. the fore-head.
- 3 Temples, called *Tempora*.
- 4 Eye-browes, called *Supercilia*.
- 5 Eye-lids, called *Palpebrae*.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| ſ 1      | A Nerve, called <i>Nervus opticus</i> .              |
|          | 2 Seven Tunicles.                                    |
| 6        | Eye, called <i>oculus</i> , each                     |
|          | 3 Three Humours.                                     |
| Eye hath | 4 Seven Muscles.                                     |
|          | 5 A kernet of teares in the corner next<br>the Nose. |
| 7        | Veines.  |
|          | Arteries, &c.  |

Of those  
11. things,  
i. the

- 7 Eares are called *Aures*.
  - 8 Nose is called *Nasus*.
  - 9 Cheeks are called *Gena*.
  - 10 Mouth called *os* in the which  
are these things of note, i. the
- |     |                                   |
|-----|-----------------------------------|
| ſ 1 | Lip, i. <i>Labra</i> .            |
| 2   | Teeth, <i>Dentes</i> .            |
| 3   | Tongue, <i>Lingua</i> .           |
| 4   | Vuvla.                            |
| 5   | Pallat, i. <i>Palatum</i> .       |
| 6   | Iaw-bones, i.<br><i>Maxilla</i> . |

- 11 Chin, called *Mentum*.

of

## Of the Anatomy of the necke.

This part reacheth from the 1 foundation bone of the head behind, to the  
nether end of the seventh Spondle.  
2 Epiglot to Gula before.

- |    |                  |
|----|------------------|
| 1  | Spondels.        |
| 2  | Ligaments.       |
| 3  | Nucha.           |
| 4  | Nerves.          |
| 5  | Veines.          |
| 6  | Arteries.        |
| 7  | Paxwax.          |
| 8  | Muscles.         |
| 9  | Almonds.         |
| 10 | Epiglot.         |
| 11 | Oesophagus.      |
| 12 | Ismon.           |
| 13 | Trachia Arteria. |
| 14 | Gula.            |

Things of note of the neck are 14, i. the

### A further Relation of these.

1. Spondels, or turning joynts of the neck.
2. Paires of Nerves of those Spondles.
3. Marrow of those Spondles called Nucha.
4. Ligaments.
5. Veines, Jugular or Guidigi, &c.
6. Arteries.
7. Paxwax called Serviss, i. the white haire.
8. Muscles being 20.
9. Almonds called Amigdals.
10. Epiglot, i. called Lignam, of some Operculum in laringis, is the knot or gristle in the throat at top of the wind-pipe.
11. Oesophagus, is the gut that carrieth the meat and drink from the mouth into the stomach, &c.
12. Ismon is above between the Oesophagus, and the Trachia arteria.
13. Trachia arteria, i. the wind-pipe.
14. Gula, is the pit or box, at the nether end of the neck before, at the upper end of the brest between the two furcula bones.

Of the Anatomy of the Shoulder and great Arme, the great Arme  
reacheth from the Shoulder to the tops of the fingers.

101

- 1 Bones,
- 2 Cartilages,
- 3 Ligaments,
- 4 Marrow,
- 5 Panicles,
- 6 Nerves,
- 7 Veines,
- 8 Arteries,
- 9 Flesh,
- 10 Muscles,
- 11 Cords,
- 12 Skin,
- 13 Haire,
- 14 Nailes.

1 Bones of the Arme are

- 2 Cartilages,
- 3 Ligaments,
- 4 Marrow,
- 5 Panicles,
- 6 Nerves,
- 7 Veines of note  
to let blood in it  
are these 6, i. the

8 Arteries.

9 Flesh

10 Muscles of note of the great Arme are 13.

11 Cords,

12 Skin,

13 Haire,

14 Nailes.

Note that the great Legge is composed of the like things as the great

Arme.

A further relation of these.

- 1 Shoul-
- 2 der are
- 3. i. the

1 Os spatula, i. the shoulder blade.

2 Os furcula, i. the Camell bone.

3 Adjutorie, i. the bone from the shoulder to  
the Elbow.

1 On Adjutorie.

2. Two { 1 major, } these two reach from the  
focils, i. { 2 minor, } Elbow to the Wrist.

{ 1 bones called, Raffera manus.

3. 8. Wrist. { 1 above { at the { 1 focils

2 i. 4. { 2 beneath { of the { 2 Ossa

platinis

4. 5. called ossa platinis, i. the bones in the

palmes of the hands.

5. 14. Ossas { 1. three in each finger.

dipitorum { 2. two in each finger.

1 Basilica, called the Liver veine

2 Cephalica, i. the head veine

3 The middle veine

3 Mc diana,

2 called { 1 Vena nigra,

2 Cardiaca.

3 The common veine

4 Fons Brachii, proceeds from the shoulder Veine,  
and spreads with divers branches on the back of the  
hand.

5 Cephalica oculorum appears betweene the  
thumb and the fore-finger, and is a branch of Ce-  
phalica.

124 { 1 adjutory

no { 2 Focils.

the { 3 Hand.

13 { 1 arm { 1 leg { 1 hand

14 { 2 arm { 2 leg { 2 hand

15 { 3 arm { 3 leg { 3 hand

16 { 4 arm { 4 leg { 4 hand

17 { 5 arm { 5 leg { 5 hand

18 { 6 arm { 6 leg { 6 hand

19 { 7 arm { 7 leg { 7 hand

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Of the Anatomicie of the Brest, this part reacheth from  
Offa furcula, downe to Diaphragma.

- 1 Vtter Skin.
- 2 Flesh.
- 3 Muscles.
- 4 Panicles.
- 5 Bones.
- 6 Gristles.
- 7 Nucha.
- 8 Paxwax.
- 9 Ligaments.
- 10 Nerves.
- 11 Paps.
- 12 Plura.

Things of note of the Brest are generally two, i. the things contay-

*A further relation of these.*

- 1 Vtter Skin, called *Cutis*.
- 2 Flesh, *Caro*.
- 3 Muscles, { called *Lacertus*, or *Musculus*, are eighty, and after some Writers, ninety.
- 4 Panicles, or the *Periosteum*, &c. thole that cover the bones.
- 5 Bones of this Region, are 27. i.
- 6 Gristle, *Enfiformis*, it groweth at the lower end, of the ne-  
ther Sternon bone in the brest before.
- 7 Nucha, i. the marrow of those 12 Spondels.
- 8 Paxwax.
- 9 Ligaments.
- 10 Twelve paire of motive Nerves of those Spondels.
- 11 Paps of a glandulous substance, or flesh.
- 12 Plura, i. the pani- { Ribs within,  
cle that covers the { upper part of *Diaphragma*.
- 13 Ned of note within the Brest are generally these { 3 Heart.
- 14 Midriff. { 4 Panicles.
- 15 Lungs. { 5 Oesophagus.

A further relation of these foresaid parts contained.

103

1. *Trachia Arteria*, i. the wind pipe that brings aire to the Lungs and Heart.  
2. *Oesophagus*, i. called Merie.

1. It is *a called Cor.*

2. It hath two Ventricle, i. the *a principall member, the Well of heat and life.*

2. it hath two Ventricle, i. the *a right,*  
*a left,*

*a deafe Eares.*

*a great Arteries of the*  
*left Ventricle, Arre-*  
*ria.*

*a Venalis, to carry bloud to the*  
*Lungs, and brings back aire to*  
*the Heart.*

*a Magna.*

3. Heart in *3. The two* *5. Into the right Ventricle commeth a Vein into the Heart, to bring it*  
*which note* *left Ventricle, Arre-* *bloud nutritive, from venacutus.*

4. It is wrapped in the *capsula cordis*, a thicke Panicle like a purso.

5. it hath two *6. It is wrapped in the capsula cordis, a thicke Panicle like a purso.*  
*7. it hath two* *7. it hath two* *Diastole, i. opening*  
*motions.* *8. Sistole, i. closing* *of the Heart and Pulse.*

4. Panicles of *1. Plura aforesaid.*

note are three *2. Capsula Cordis.*

i. the *3. Mediastine, i. a Panicle that divideth the breſt right downe, i. divides*  
*the right ſide from the left.*

5. It is called *pulmo, i. the lights.*

6. The temperature is *1. naturally cold and dry,*  
*2. accidentally cold and moist.*

7. Their creation is ſixt spermatick.

8. Lungs of it *1. Two party, i. one each ſide of the Breſt on part.*

consider these *4. It hath* *1. Three on the right*  
*seven things of* *2. Five lobs, i.* *2. Two on the left*  
*note.* *3. They were* *1. drawn in Aire,*  
*ordained for* *2. to ſupplie and temper the Aire,*  
*three cauſes,* *3. receive the famous ſuperſtities that the Heart doth*  
*i. to* *breathe forth.*

9. Their vessels of note *1. Veines,*  
*are three, i. their* *2. Pipes,*  
*3. Arteria venalis,*  
*4. Trachia Arteria.*

Their ligaments.

1. *Diaphragma in Greeke;*

2. *called*

3. *Seruum transversum, in Latin.*

4. It ſeparat the lower part of the Breſt to divide the ſpirituals members from  
the nutritives.

5. The *1. upper part* *2. is made of the Panicle* *1. Plura,*  
*2. neether* *3. Peritoneum.*

6. middle between these 2. Panicles toward the ribs is *lacrymus* flesh.

7. Was *it designed* the ſpirituals that the nutritives opprefſe them not,  
ſo that they keepe that the viall heat descend not downe too much,

8. to *3. deterrime Spurts from maligne fumes.*

104. Of the Anatomy of the Region of the Belly, it reacheth from the Midriffe, downe to Os pubes, i.e. to the bottome of the belly.

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1 Myrac,    |  |
| 2 Syphac,   |  |
| 3 Bones,    |  |
| 4 Nucha,    |  |
| 5 Nerves,   |  |
| 6 Veines,   |  |
| 7 Arteries, |  |
| 8 Muscles.  |  |

A further relation of these eight things.

Things of note of the Region of the belly are generally two, i.e. the things centay-

- |   |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1 Myrac,  | 2 Syphac, | 3 Bones, | 4 Nucha, | 5 Nerves, | 6 Veines, | 7 Arteries, | 8 Muscles. |
| go so in Arab,  |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 1 called  |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 2 Abdomen in Latine.  |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 3 Is all the whole substance of the belly from Syphac, inward.  |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 4 in this substance are eight muscles, i.e.   |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 5. 1. Myrac, 2. fat, near under that skin.  |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 6. 1. Carnosus, fleshy panicle, muscular flesh.   |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 7. 1. longitudinalis, 2. latitudinalis, 3. obliqui, 4. ventosae.  |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 8. 1. called musculi recti, 2. to draw out, 3. to expell, 4. to retaine things.   |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 9. 1. called musculi transversi, 2. wind, 3. urine, 4. excretion.   |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 10. 1. called musculi obliqui, 2. ventosae, 3. odour, 4. to expell.   |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 11. 1. called the Peritoneum.   |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 12. 1. is the inner skin that covereth the belly, ambiento maketh the nether panicle of Diaphragma.   |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 13. 1. spermatick, 2. cold, 3. dry, 4. nervous, 5. sensible,  |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 14. 1. of the backe, called lumborum vertebrae, these begin at the lowest rib, and reacheth to sacrum.  |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 15. 1. spondylus, 2. lower spondyls are all joyned with os sacrum by symphysis, but the lowest of those six, is a gristle called os caudale, i.e. the taile bone. |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 16. 1. Two pin bones, 2. hind legs, 3. joined be- fore, and do make os pubes, i.e. the share bone.  |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 17. 1. Nerves that come from these spondyls are a paire, & one odder nerv.  |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 18. 1. Veines, 2. Arteries.   |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |
| 19. Eight muscles are spoken of in Myrac.   |           |          |          |           |           |             |            |

- |             |                                   |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Call,     | 7 Mesenterium,                    |
| 2 Liver,    | 8 Reines,                         |
| 3 Gall,     | 9 Bladder,                        |
| 4 Spleene,  | 10 Spermatick vessels,            |
| 5 Stomacke, | 11 Matrix,                        |
| 6 Guts,     | 12 The parts below without froth. |

*A further relation of those 12. parts.*

- |  |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|----------------------|--|---------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|--|--|------------------------|--|---------------------|--|--------------------|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 Call   | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1 called <i>Zirbus</i> in Greece,</td> <td>1 Omentum in Latine.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 is the fat Call that covereth the bowels next within Syphac.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>   | 1 called <i>Zirbus</i> in Greece,  | 1 Omentum in Latine. | 2 is the fat Call that covereth the bowels next within Syphac. |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 called <i>Zirbus</i> in Greece,  | 1 Omentum in Latine.   |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 is the fat Call that covereth the bowels next within Syphac.   |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 2 a principall member,   |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 hot and waynt,   |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 insensible of it selfe,  |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 the place of the second digestion,   |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Gibbons and round, on the outside,   |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 hollow in the inside towards the Stomack.  |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 the originall seat of all Veines,  |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 bound to Diaphragm,  |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 sensible by accident.   |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Liver,  | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1 Two lobs, <i>Portas</i> in the hollow,</td> <td>1 part of the</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 have <i>Two notable veins, i. major, in the</i></td> <td><i>Liver.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. i. <i>in a vein, &amp; banchy</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. called <i>vesicula felix,</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. called <i>the bladder of the Gall.</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. the receptacle of cholerick superfluities,</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. i. <i>I ced in the concavite of the Liver,</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. <i>Spermatick,</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. <i>is moste man halfe a pinte</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. <i>to draw imcholer, the other to cleane the bloud in</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. <i>in Liveries</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>12. <i>have 2. orifices, i. 2. Two ordaind</i></td> <td><i>2. to scourre 3. slime,</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. <i>sholes to the 2. gut pilori, 2. out</i></td> <td><i>extremities</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>14. <i>called liene, in the Milt or S. Jeen,</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>15. <i>Spermatick,</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>16. <i>3. cold,</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>17. <i>4. dry,</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>18. <i>5. the receptacle of Melancholy placed 1. Midriffe,</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>19. <i>on the left side, under the 2. short ribs.</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>20. <i>4. Spleen is 7. fastned 1. Liver behind to draw away the fecks of the bloud.</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>21. <i>to the 2. Stomack before to cast in a sowe juice, to caule the sharper appetite.</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>22. <i>8. ordaind 1. nourish it selfe,</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>23. <i>for three days to cleane the bloud from Melancholy.</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | 1 Two lobs, <i>Portas</i> in the hollow,   | 1 part of the        | 2 have <i>Two notable veins, i. major, in the</i>              | <i>Liver.</i> | 3. i. <i>in a vein, &amp; banchy</i>       |  | 4. called <i>vesicula felix,</i> |  | 5. called <i>the bladder of the Gall.</i> |  | 6. the receptacle of cholerick superfluities, |  | 7. i. <i>I ced in the concavite of the Liver,</i> |  | 8. <i>Spermatick,</i>               |  | 9. <i>is moste man halfe a pinte</i> |  | 10. <i>to draw imcholer, the other to cleane the bloud in</i> |  | 11. <i>in Liveries</i> |  | 12. <i>have 2. orifices, i. 2. Two ordaind</i> | <i>2. to scourre 3. slime,</i> | 13. <i>sholes to the 2. gut pilori, 2. out</i> | <i>extremities</i> | 14. <i>called liene, in the Milt or S. Jeen,</i> |  | 15. <i>Spermatick,</i> |  | 16. <i>3. cold,</i> |  | 17. <i>4. dry,</i> |  | 18. <i>5. the receptacle of Melancholy placed 1. Midriffe,</i> |  | 19. <i>on the left side, under the 2. short ribs.</i> |  | 20. <i>4. Spleen is 7. fastned 1. Liver behind to draw away the fecks of the bloud.</i> |  | 21. <i>to the 2. Stomack before to cast in a sowe juice, to caule the sharper appetite.</i> |  | 22. <i>8. ordaind 1. nourish it selfe,</i> |  | 23. <i>for three days to cleane the bloud from Melancholy.</i> |  |
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| 3. i. <i>in a vein, &amp; banchy</i>   |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. called <i>vesicula felix,</i>   |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. called <i>the bladder of the Gall.</i>  |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. the receptacle of cholerick superfluities,  |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. i. <i>I ced in the concavite of the Liver,</i>  |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. <i>Spermatick,</i>  |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. <i>is moste man halfe a pinte</i>   |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. <i>to draw imcholer, the other to cleane the bloud in</i>  |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. <i>in Liveries</i>   |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 13. <i>sholes to the 2. gut pilori, 2. out</i>   | <i>extremities</i>   |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 15. <i>Spermatick,</i>   |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16. <i>3. cold,</i>  |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17. <i>4. dry,</i>   |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18. <i>5. the receptacle of Melancholy placed 1. Midriffe,</i>   |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19. <i>on the left side, under the 2. short ribs.</i>  |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20. <i>4. Spleen is 7. fastned 1. Liver behind to draw away the fecks of the bloud.</i>                          |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21. <i>to the 2. Stomack before to cast in a sowe juice, to caule the sharper appetite.</i>                      |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22. <i>8. ordaind 1. nourish it selfe,</i>   |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23. <i>for three days to cleane the bloud from Melancholy.</i>   |  |  |                      |  |               |  |  |                                  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |                                     |  |                                      |  |   |  |                        |  |  |                                |  |                    |  |  |                        |  |                     |  |                    |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |

1 called *ventriculus*,  
 2 under *Diaphragma*,  
 3 lieth betweene the Liver and the Spleene,  
 4 compound,  
 5 Spermatick,  
 6 Nervous,  
 7 very sensiblē,  
 8 made of two Panicles, i. the 1 inward,  
2 outer.

9 the place of the first digestion,  
 10 narrow above and wide beneath,  
 11 the first foundation of nourishment to all parts.  
 12 in quantity three pints.

13 fastned 1 above to *Oesophagus*,  
2 below to the Gut *Duodenum*.

14 in forme 1 much like the bagge of a Bag-pipe,  
2 both ends partly upward,  
3 with the nether passage better then the other 3 for  
causes as shall in the next Tract be declared.

And are called the Intestines

*Duodenum* 1 groweth to the nether mouth of the stomacke,

*Duodenum* 2 is 12 inches long,

*Duodenum* 3 also called *pilorum*.

The empty or fasting gut is ever more found empty  
*Iejunium* 1 Into this gut p. fletch choler from the gall to cleane

*Ilion*, the small 1 fifteen or sixteene cubits long,  
gut, this is 2 called in Latine *Tenue*.

*Mons* 1 The blind gut, call'd *sacum*, i. a sack,

*Mons* 2 This gut seemeth to have but one end,

*Cubus*, i. 3 There goeth no *Mesentery* Veines beyond this gut, to  
draw any juice because all the food is spent before.

*Colon* 1 is the 1 full of wrimplē,

*Colon* 2 great gut 2 in it is bred the wind Collick,

*Colon* 3 receiveth all the drosse being past all nourishment,

*Colon* 4 have no *Mesenteries* come to it.

*Rectum* 1 *intestinum rectum*,

*Rectum* 2 led 2 a the gut of the fundament.

*Rectum* 3 is a span long.

*Rectum* 4 reacheth neare to the Kidneys.

*Longum* 1 Muscles in Two i. 1 open,

*Longum* 2 the nether 1 one to 2 close.

*Longum* 3 end some say

*Longum* 4 one to 2 shut,

*Longum* 5 Hemoroidal Veines that come 3 retaine,

*Longum* 6 to it from the Liver and Spleen. 4 expell.

## Mesenterium.

1 called the *Mesentery*, or the *Crow of lome*.  
 2 is the fat substance that holdeth the guts together.

3 keepeth the guts together, and tyeth them in their places.

4 is full of *Veines* *mesentery*, i. fucking Veins.

## 7 Mesenterium

5 groweth fast to the back.  
 6 The Veins thereof are called *mesentacea vasa*, whose innumerable Veins serve to draw the *Chylus* that is made in the stomach by the digestion, from the stomach and guts into *vena porta*, in the hollow part of the Liver.

## 8 Reins

1 called *Renes*, i. the Kidnies.

2 lacertous flesh.

3 Two in number.

4 tied fast to the back.

5 like to the Kidnies of a Cow.

1 on each side within towards the backe of the nethermost or twelfth spondle of the brest, or very neere thereunto.

6 placed 2 the right ever higher then the left.

3 with fat about them, ever to temper the heat made about them, by sharpnesse of the urine, &c.

4 to cleane the bloud from watry superfluities.

5 draw the watry part of the bloud from *venakelis*, by the emulgent veins to the Kidnies.

6 send the urine to the bladder. Which passage is called *porus ureticus*.

7 made of harder flesh then any other material for two causes, the better to 1 resist the sharpnesse of the urine without hurt.

2 Alter and cleane the urine with it.

Things of note of the region of the belly contay-

2 nedare  
12. i. the

The

Things

- 1 called *Vesica*,  
 2 Spermatick,  
 3 compound with many Veines and Arteries, &c.  
 4 cold. 5 dry.  
 6 made of two Panicles  
 7 Carnous; or fleshy on the neck.  
 8 placed  $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ Men,} \\ 2 \text{ Women,} \end{cases}$  betweene the share  $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ Longaon,} \\ 2 \text{ The Matrix.} \end{cases}$   
 9 The receptacle of urine.  
 10 A pint or more.  
 11 called *vasa seminaria*,  
 12 Come from *venae testiculis* and *arteria magna*.  
 13 Spermatick vessels,  
 14 bring sic bloud for it to the testicles, to be there  
 changed into Sperme.  
 Some passe from the testicles  $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ Men into the yard,} \\ 2 \text{ to cast the Sperme from them, in} \end{cases}$   
 15 bone and  $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ Women into the bottom of the Matrix,} \\ 2 \text{ neck,} \end{cases}$   
 16 the  $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ port,} \\ 2 \text{ is called} \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ Cervix uteri,} \\ 2 \text{ Vulva.} \end{cases}$   
 17  $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ cold,} \\ 2 \text{ dry,} \\ 3 \text{ Spermatick,} \end{cases}$   
 18 is  $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ Veines,} \\ 2 \text{ compound of} \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ Arteries,} \\ 2 \text{ Nerves, &c.} \end{cases}$   
 19 placed betweene Langaon and the Bladder.  
 20 much like the Bladder in forme.  
 21 The field of mans generation.  
 22 first things  $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ principall members} \\ 2 \text{ shaped} \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ bones and Cartilages.} \\ 2 \text{ are the} \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ other members all in} \\ 2 \text{ generall.} \end{cases}$   
 23 Embrecon  
 in which the 24 Secundine is the Panicle or Wrapper in  
 which the child lieth.  
 25 Rest of these things that might be here  
 spoken of concerning these matters for bre-  
 vitye I omit.  
 26 parts below.

The twelffth of the parts below without froth are the

1. **Groins** { 1. of flanks called *Inguinis*, or *Emunctories*, the cleensing place of the Liver.  
2. are full of Glandules or Kernels.
2. **Yard**. { 1. he is *Y* called *glans*,  
2. whole { 2. true and simple flesh.  
2. utter loose skin that covereth over the head of it,  
is called *preputium*.
3. **Gods** { 1. called *Scrotum*.
4. **Dedimus**, is the hollow string that holdeth the stone.
5. **Testicles**, i. the stones.
6. **Dartos**, i. the Panicle that covereth the stone these sixe things, i. the next within the *Dedimus*.
7. **Erythraeda**, i. the next thin covering within the *Dartos*.
8. **Epididymis**, is a Glandell that cleaveth to the upper part of each stone.
9. **Seminary vessels**, that erect the seed from the stones into the Yerd.

*Of the Anatomy of the thigh and great legge, which reacheth from the Pin-bone to the top of the toes.*

The great leg is divided into 3. parts, i. the

1. **Thigh bone** { 1. one { 1. called *femora*, or *coxa*,  
2. it reacheth from the pin-bone to the knee, have.  
3. the other parts as that of the great armes.
2. **Shank** { 1. On whirle bone, { 1. *rotula genui*, i. web qidedi  
have { 2. on the knee called { 2. The knee pan.
3. { 1. that reach from the knee to the Ankle.
2. **Bones** { 2. called *facile* or *Tibia*, { 1. *majus*,  
3. { 2. *minus*.
3. The greatest is the shin-bone, whose neither end maketh the inner Ankle, least standeth on the outside of the legge from the gartering place under the knee downe to the utter ankle, the nether end of it maketh utter Ankle.
4. **Veines**, see 5.

The great Legge is divided into three parts: i. the

1 Shank - have Phlebotomy, } 4 Veins to be opened by i. Vena. } 1 Poplitea, i. the Veine vider the ham.  
2 Saphena, } 2 Sciatica, } 3 the 2 out of the Ancle.

1 Os Talm, i. the bone next under the focils of the Legge,  
2 Os Calcis, the heele bone, it is joyned behind to os Talm,  
under it.

3 Foot have 26 bones, i. formis, i. 3 Os navi- } 1 the shiplike bone, i. the bone of the instep  
2 is joyned to Os Talm, under the fore part  
of it.

4 Offa Rassita 1 On called Cubiforme, i. the lquare Dye-  
pedis, be 4, i. 2 bone in the inside of the heart of the foot.  
2 Three called Chalcoidea.

5 Offa planta pedis, be five small bones in the plant of the  
foot, reaching from the aforesaid foure bones to the bones  
of the Toes.

1 next below joyning to those five bones last  
6 of the above said.

Toes are 1 Two in the great  
2 fourteen; 2 Three in each other

1 one in the thigh.  
2 one on the knee.

4 Bones of the great Legge from the hip downwards are 30. i. 3 Two in the Legge from the knee  
to the ankle.

4 six and twenty in the instep and  
foot.

5 Other parts are like those of the great Arme.



*Laws DEO.*

*FINIS.*

3. Veinee 152. 4. Veinee 152.

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